



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-040

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South Commission Meeting Opens in Malaysia

*BK010659 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0638 GMT 1 Mar 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 1 (BERNAMA)—Countries in the South will see greater collective self-reliance and solidarity if they are determined to achieve the status of full participants in the world economy and willing to act in accordance with that purpose, South Commission Chairman Julius K. Nyerere said Tuesday.

He said the commission was committed to try and help the "powerless" countries of the South obtain a greater degree of control over their own destinies.

To do this, the countries must organise themselves, individually and collectively, so as to exploit their own human and natural resources for their own interests and secondly, by working together in cooperation and solidarity, he added.

Speaking at the opening of the second meeting of the commission, established last year on Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad's initiative, the former Tanzanian president believes the powers of the South could be extended on those basis.

In approaching these tasks, Nyerere said, the commission needed to be not only visionary but also very practical in its recommendations.

The commission recognised and accepted the fact that governments of the South were of varying ideologies, had to operate in the face of immense immediate problems which limited their freedom of action and were in many cases still engaged in building national unity.

Despite all these, he believed the commission would be able to offer a contribution to the South's common future, but it could not offer a prescription for miracles.

"The solution to the problems of countries in the South—even progress towards such solutions—will not be quick and will not be easy," he said.

He said members of the commission who had different ideologies, experiences and attitudes were committed to the development of the people and greater cooperation and solidarity among the countries in the South.

Nyerere hoped at the three-day meeting to finalise the commission's terms of reference and its programme of work.

Commission members from 28 countries, including India, Brazil, Mexico, China and Yugoslavia, are attending the meeting.

Among the delegates is Sir Shridath Ramphal, secretary-general of the Commonwealth.

Japan

USSR Reviews Salmon Fishing in Tokyo Talks

OW011259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT
1 Mar 88

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—The Soviet Union Tuesday reported on cases of alleged violation by Japanese fishing boats of a bilateral agreement on offshore salmon fishing in northern waters on the second day of Japan-Soviet fishery talks here.

The two countries reviewed Japan's salmon fishing operations last year, informed sources said.

Full-scale talks on Japan's salmon catch quota for this year and conditions for the operation of Japanese fishing boats are expected to start on the third day.

The Soviet Union made it plain on the first day Monday that it will propose a total ban on Japan's offshore salmon fishing in northern waters to protect the fish, which spawn in Soviet rivers.

LDP Mission To Urge New Farm Trade Accord

OW010815 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT
1 Mar 88

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—A mission representing the ruling Liberal Democratic Party will leave Thursday for Washington to urge the United States to negotiate a new bilateral accord on beef and orange trade, LDP officials said Tuesday.

Tokutaro Higaki, 66, a member of the House of Councillors and a one-time minister of posts and telecommunications, will head the delegation which will comprise four or five LDP Diet members.

The mission will meet chief trade negotiator Clayton Yeutter and Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng, the officials said.

The United States is urging Japan to liberalize imports of beef and oranges and has refused to open talks on a new agreement to replace a four-year agreement which expires March 31.

Japan has refused to liberalize beef and orange trade because it wants to protect domestic producers, and instead has offered an increase in import quotas.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has set the beef import quota for April to September, the first half of fiscal 1988, at 102,000 tons, an increase of 9,000 tons in the same period of 1987.

Takeshita Meets Fiji Prime Minister

OW291431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT
29 Feb 88

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO—Fiji's Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara told his Japanese counterpart Noboru Takeshita Monday that his country will maintain and develop friendly relations with Japan, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Mara paid a courtesy call on the prime minister at his official residence, where Takeshita welcomed him at the entrance.

During the 20-minute meeting, the Fijian prime minister said he appreciated Japan's assistance, especially human and technical aid, the official said in a briefing to reporters.

The official quoted Mara as saying he will be delighted if the Japanese Government encourages Japanese private enterprises to invest in his country over a long period.

Mara was quoted as saying the number of Japanese tourists to Fiji has been increasing, but that he regrets Japan Air Lines suspended its twice-a-week flights between Japan and Fiji last year.

JAL said it served two weekly jumbo flights on the Tokyo-Nandi-Auckland route until October. However, JAL began flying over Nandi in November because of slow demand for Fiji flights and of a political unrest there, a JAL public relations officer said.

In Fiji, there were two coup attempts in May and September, according to the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

The Fijian Prime Minister said Fiji's Air Pacific plans to inaugurate flights between Tokyo and Suva in September, and called for Takeshita's help in concluding an aviation agreement, according to the official.

Takeshita was quoted as saying he hopes an agreement will be reached.

The Fijian prime minister has been visiting Japan from February 27-March 1 on his return trip from Seoul, where he attended the inauguration ceremony of President No Tae-u of South Korea on February 25.

Aoki Corp Denies Political Ties With Panama

OW010523 Tokyo KYODO in English 1303 GMT
29 Feb 88

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO—The president of Aoki Corp. Monday categorically denied that his construction company made political donations to Panamanian strongman Antonio Noriega Morena in return for favors in international biddings for projects in the Caribbean state.

Hiroyoshi Aoki told reporters that he has had friendly relations with Gen. Noriega, but denied the alleged financial contribution to the Panamanian leader.

Jose Blandon, a former confidant of Noriega who used to be the president of a state-run power company, has raised the suspicion of questionable links between the Japanese construction firm and the Panamanian general.

Aoki said he and his company executives had had good relations with Noriega, as well as former President Nicolas Barletta and other Panamanian leaders, after winning a contract for construction of a fishing port in 1976.

Aoki Corp. has since won the Fortuna hydropower contract, and has bought up two hotels, one in the Contadora resort. The company has made investments totaling 35 billion yen in Panama, Aoki said.

However, most of the projects Aoki Corp. undertook also involved World Bank loans that were scrutinized by a third party. Unfair donations would be useless in winning such contracts, he said.

Aoki also denied he has met Blandon or Pak Tun-sung, a South Korean lobbyist alleged to have helped Aoki Corp. win international biddings in Panama.

Minister Reverses Stand on Ishigaki Airport
OW010513 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT
29 Feb 88

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO—Transport Minister Shintaro Ishihara said Monday a new airport that threatens a rare coral reef in Okinawa is necessary, reversing his earlier position that the plan should be revised to protect Shiraho Reef.

"Ishigaki Island needs a full-fledged airport with a log runway. If the Transportation Ministry receives a request from Okinawa Prefecture (to build) such an airport, it will give permission as long as the plan meets safety and other conditions," Ishihara told the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

He added that the ministry would "pay attention" to comments by the Environment Ministry on the plan. The Environment Agency may offer advice on the project, but does not have the authority to cancel the plan, even if the airport is likely to kill the rare coral reef which contains the world's oldest-known stands of blue coral.

Last Friday Ishihara told the committee that few flights landed at the existing airport, and said there is "room to reconsider the project" on the tiny island, 440 kilometers south of Okinawa Island.

Explaining his revised position Monday, he said the airport project is a "trade-off" between development and environmental protection.

The project, which involves filling in 800,000 square meters of Shiraho Lagoon to construct a 2-kilometer offshore runway, was criticized by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources at its triennial meeting earlier this month.

Okinawan authorities are currently preparing an environmental assessment for the controversial airport, which they hope to start constructing within a year.

The international conservationist organization urged Japan to cancel the plans and protect the natural treasure from destruction.

Airline To Establish Firm To Repair Turbines
OW010539 Tokyo KYODO in English 1306 GMT
29 Feb 88

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO—Japan Air Lines (JAL) said Monday it will form a firm to repair turbine vane blades jointly with Nippon Steel Corp. in Tokyo on April 1, paving the way for its possible independence from U.S. engine makers.

JAL officials said that the new 400 million yen firm, tentatively called Japan Turbine Technology Co., will be owned 51 percent by the nation's flag carrier and 49 percent by the world's largest steelmaker.

The joint venture will invest more than 2 billion yen to build a plant on the industrial estate in Daiei Town near the New Tokyo International Airport in Chiba, east of Tokyo, the officials said.

The projected firm will introduce expertise necessary for the repair work from three foreign firms, including America's Pratt and Whitney, with partial operation scheduled to start in mid-1990, the officials said.

Such repair work for one of the major engine parts requires special techniques, such as refractory coating repairing, for which JAL has up to now depend on U.S. firms affiliated with U.S. engine makers, they explained.

Initial annual sales, when the operation goes into full swing, are targeted at 1.2-1.3 billion yen, of which 20-30 percent are expected from airlines other than JAL, the officials added.

North Korea

Daily Denounces U.S. Congress Resolution
SK010718 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2151 GMT 22 Feb 88

[NODONG SINMUN 23 February commentary: "Step-by-step Escalation of the Anti-Republic Commotion"]

[Text] The U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee staged a commotion recently of adopting a so-called resolution which viciously denounced us by linking us with the incident of the South Korean passenger aircraft.

The resolution noted that it supports the sanctions taken by the U.S. Government on 21 January against our Republic, including the cancellation of the measures for easing contacts with diplomats and restrictions of travel, and that other countries should also take sanctions, should denounce us, and so forth. It also stated that it refuses to have parliamentary contacts between us and the United States.

The U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee resolution shows that the anti-Republic smear campaign waged by the United States in connection with the passenger aircraft incident is escalating in a step-by-step manner. It is a new provocation and an antagonistic challenge against us.

The farce of adopting a resolution at the U.S. Congress is an unprecedentedly haughty and insolent act of interference, a threat and a menace. This fully reveals the brigandish nature and vicious practice of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of the reactionaries in the world, the international military police, and the leaders of state terrorist acts.

This again showed that the leaders of the U.S. Administration are not different from the U.S. congressmen and that they are nothing but spokesmen and maids who act in accordance with expansionist ambition of the billionaires in the United States.

Today it has become clearer that the passenger aircraft incident is a fabrication concocted jointly by the United States, Japan, and the South Korean puppets; and the spearhead of conspiracy which they attempted to direct to us is now being directed to themselves. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists are frantically running amok to shift responsibility for the incident onto us at any cost.

That the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets, at the U.S. directive, brought the incident of the passenger aircraft to the UN Security Council in an attempt to internationalize the anti-Republic smear campaign in connection with the incident as well as the so-called resolution concocted by the U.S. Congress pursue such an aim.

These strategists adhered to such a mean and filthy scheme to damage our Republic's lofty international authority and dignity and to legalize their policy of aggression on Korea and the nation-selling treachery of the South Korean puppets who attempt to seil the country to outside forces.

The reactionaries may foolishly think that such a scheme would be easily realized as they wish. However, as was clearly shown by the results of the Hitler clique's arson at the parliamentary hall, the Kennedy assassination incident in the United States, the Watergate incident, the incident of the secret transaction of weapons, and the incident of the South Korean passenger aircraft in the air above the North Pacific Ocean, the ugly nature of the ringleaders of conspiracy will be revealed in the end without fail.

No one can cover up truth with falsehood, and falsehood is destined to be revealed before truth. Although the United States brought the passenger aircraft incident to the UN Security Council, ignoring world public opinion, it was unable to achieve the aims it pursued and was rejected there.

This means that the true nature of the anti-Republic smear campaign kicked off by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges was revealed to the world and that such a smear campaign cannot deceive public opinion.

It is clear that the so-called resolution of the U.S. Congress would rather serve as an evidence indicting the criminal act of the U.S. reactionary ruling circles in the future. Nevertheless, the United States is frantically running amok with a smear campaign against us while raving about the passenger aircraft incident, the status of human rights, the security of the Olympics, and so forth. This is based on the U.S. imperialists wicked Korean strategy and their line for division and war.

The U.S. imperialists, who are not interested in resolving the Korean question, are embarrassed by and uneasy about the fact that peace initiatives and proposals we put forth to expedite peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea are actively supported and welcomed by the people of the world. Thus, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to slander us with a shocking anti-Republic commotion and block the realization of peace proposals by pouring cold water on public opinion.

Furthermore, they are scheming to legalize the "Team Spirit" war exercise, an extensive preliminary war against us, and their maneuvers for war, including the large-scale troop reinforcement perpetrated in South Korea on the pretext of the security of the Olympics. Thus, they are attempting to create distrust and antagonism against us among the people of the world with the noisy smear commotion about the so-called threat from the North.

They are also maneuvering to divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people who rose in the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy, thus weakening this struggle. By so doing, they are trying to gain a political advantage in extending the military dictatorship in South Korea on the pretext of the transfer of government.

The frantic anti-Republic commotion by the United States is a product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war designed to maintain and strengthen its military occupation of and colonial domination over South Korea and to accelerate preparations for a new Korean war provocation. This intensively shows their bellicose and splittist nature.

If the United States thinks that it can force us to bend our back with preposterous smear false propaganda, this is a serious misjudgment. Such a ridiculous act can never convince anyone. The trend of the time will not tolerate such a brigandish act.

We will respond to the U.S. sanctions with sanctions and to retaliation with retaliation.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' anti-Republic smear campaign and war maneuvers, the situation on the Korean peninsula has been continuously aggravated and is causing the deep concern of the peace-loving people of the world.

The U.S. Government and the U.S. Congress should discard the maneuvers of aggression and interference against us and should withdraw all aggressive armed forces from South Korea, including U.S. forces and nuclear weapons.

Paper Sees U.S. as 'Grave of Human Rights'

SK010748 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2150 GMT 14 Feb 88

[NODONG SINMUN 15 February commentary: "It Is the United States That Must Stand Trial on Human Rights"]

[Text] According to a foreign press report, the U.S. Department of State published a presumptuous document. It is precisely a so-called annual report on the status of human rights in the world. In this document, the U.S. Department of State had the cheek to arbitrarily judge the human rights situation in other countries, babbling that the human rights situation in some countries is satisfactory and that in some other countries it is bad, without mentioning the violations of human rights in the United States.

Speaking ill of us, the document preposterously babbled about the improvement of the human rights situation in South Korea and the like. In a so-called statement, Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, also made the same preposterous and absurd remark.

The U.S. Department of State report and Reagan's statement on human rights are not only fabricated, false, and smear documents designed to reverse black and white but are also a vicious challenge to and provocation against us.

Why on earth does the United States slander other countries without reason, talking about the human rights situation of others? The arrogant, haughty, and rude U.S. attitude of clamoring about the human rights situation in the world as if it were the ruler of the world and a judicial officer who can judge everything in the world vividly lays bare the true colors of the U.S. imperialists as tyrannical aggressors who interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. The U.S. authorities' ballad of human rights is nothing but a gibberish designed to conceal their true colors as human rights violators and human butchers.

The slander and defamation that the United States is perpetrating against us is not only part of the vicious anti-Republic commotions by the conspirators and accomplices who have clamored about sanctions and retaliation after fabricating the passenger airplane incident, but is also a new aggressive and criminal act designed to pour fuel on the anti-Republic commotions.

Such vicious anti-Republic commotions by the U.S. imperialists are designed to justify their line of division and war against Korea and their military buildup maneuvers under the pretext of the "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise and the Olympic games in particular and to assist the commotion of extending the military dictatorial rule in South Korea. This is clear to everyone.

It is indeed preposterous and ridiculous to insult our country, which treasures men under a most advanced socialist system in the world and which has adopted it as a state policy to enhance independence and creativity among the people, and to defile our country in which the people's welfare and their free and happy life have been firmly guaranteed, babbling about the human rights situation and the like.

No matter how noisily the U.S. authorities may clamor about human rights, no one in the world will believe it. The United States had better to wash its own nose first before it talks about others. All people in the world know well that the United States is a paradise for millionaires who only seek unlimited profits without being interested in the human rights of the popular masses; that it is a hell for workers; and that the U.S. imperialists are vampires, exploiters, plunderers, the ringleaders of world reactionaries, the bosses of international terrorism, and human butchers.

Jobless people who are wandering on the streets, poor beggars who are dying on the streets without food to eat and without a place to sleep, murder, burglary, rape, abduction, merciless suppression, persecution, wholesale

arrests, detaining, and dense intelligence surveillance nets are precisely today's appearance of the United States. The United States is a grave of human rights.

This notwithstanding, how can the United States find fault with others' human rights situation?

The state terrorism and the act of obliterating human rights that the United States has directly and indirectly perpetrated in the international arena not only to kill human lives on a large-scale but also to destroy a nation have already been known to the world. Therefore, we do not need to explain this in detail because the United States has shown through its actions most model examples of this, that is, its armed invasion of Grenada, the bombing of Libya, and the incidents of driving South Korean passenger airplanes into the hell of death in the North Pacific and in the skies over Burma.

What we can see in this is that the U.S. imperialists are the barbarous rascals who regard human life as the life of a fly and who trample national sovereignty underfoot like an old shoe.

South Korea is a land that is barren of human rights. The U.S. policy of occupying South Korea, its brutal colonial rule, and the South Korean puppets' treacherous and treasonous suppression have driven South Korea to become a land that is barren of human rights, like in the United States. This can be easily proven just by the Kwangju genocide alone, which was perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

The suppression of human rights in South Korea today has become more vicious, completely contrary to what the U.S. Department of State has clamored about. People, youths, and students in South Korea who have risen up in the just anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy are being suppressed and persecuted. They have been the target of terrorism, arrest, and murder. They are being victimized as tools for traitor No Tae-u's usurpation of power.

The puppet clique is a group of vicious traitors who have played the role as the culprits of the U.S. imperialists' policy of obliterating human rights in South Korea in a bid to continue their domination there. The U.S. imperialists' embellishment of the puppets is nothing but a signal to attempt to drive this treacherous clique, the group of their stooges into a new suppression of human rights.

The U.S. imperialists are the hypocrites who attempt to justify the occupation of South Korea and their policy of division and war against the Korean people by wrapping it in the cloth called human rights. They are also vicious murderers. Human rights violations are precisely a way of existence that the U.S. imperialists rely on. The U.S.

authorities should renounce the farce of talking about human rights. They should be punished for their infringement upon human rights at the site of a people's trial.

The U.S. imperialists should renounce the preposterous ballad of human rights and should withdraw from South Korea, taking along their forces of aggression, nuclear weapons, and other lethal weapons. They should also take the hands of interference off Korea.

Minister O Chin-u Concludes Visit to Moscow

Attends Various Functions

SK280352 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
1100 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] The DPRK Government military delegation led by Comrade O Chin-u, member of Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the People's Armed Forces, is currently visiting the Soviet Union to participate in celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet Day.

Yesterday the delegation laid wreaths of flowers at Lenin's tomb in the Red Square in Moscow and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier beside the Kremlin Wall, and observed a moment of silence. Present at the wreath laying ceremony were Dimitriy Yazov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and defense minister of the Soviet Union; deputy defense ministers of the Soviet Union; generals; and the military attache of the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union.

Yesterday the delegation visited the new building of the military college of the General Staff of the Soviet Army, viewed its educational facilities, and participated in a meeting organized by the college.

Also yesterday, the delegation was invited to a banquet arranged by the Soviet defense minister.

Leaves on 25 February

SK280522 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
1300 GMT 26 Feb 88

[Text] The DPRK Government military delegation led by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the People's Armed Forces, which participated in celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet Day, left Moscow by air for the fatherland yesterday.

On hand at the airport to see the delegation off were General Ivan Tretyak, deputy defense minister of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the (?Anti-Air

Defense Forces) [panhanggonggun]; and other functionaries of relevant sectors of the Soviet Defense Ministry. Also present there were the DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim to the Soviet Union and the military attache of our Embassy.

Delegation Returns to Pyongyang

SK262337 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
2223 GMT 26 Feb 88

[Text] *Pyongyang February 26 (KCNA)*—The government military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, returned home on February 26 after participating in celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Naval fleet.

It was met at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, General Kim Pong-yol, Colonel General Yi Pong-won and Major General Yi Hong-son, of the KPA. Also present were minister councillor of the Soviet Embassy in *Pyongyang* Boris Morozov and military attaches of foreign embassies here.

NODONG SINMUN Hails Honecker Peace Appeal

SK010509 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0437 GMT 1 Mar 88

[Text] *Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)*—The initiative of Berlin reflects the sincere desire and the peaceloving stand of the German Democratic Republic to prevent the danger of nuclear war endangering the existence and civilization of mankind and ensure a durable peace.

So stresses NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary supporting the appeal published by Comrade Erich Honecker in connection with the convocation in Berlin of an international conference for nuclear-free zone from June 20 to 22.

Noting that the initiative of Berlin accords with the aspiration and interests of the world's people who want to live in a peaceful world free from war, the commentary says that the Korean people fully support and hail the GDR initiative.

The reality of the Korean peninsula which is fraught with the greatest danger of nuclear war owing to the U.S. imperialists' belligerent moves urgently demands the conversion of this region into a nuclear-free, peace zone, the commentary says, and continues:

Proceeding from a noble sense of responsibility for the cause of peace, our party and the government of the DPRK advanced a proposal to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and are positively striving to realize it.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the GDR people in their efforts to establish a "nuclear-free corridor" in central Europe.

Our people fully support the struggle of the peaceloving people of the world to create nuclear-free, peace zones in different areas of the world including the Balkan peninsula, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, the southern Pacific and Southeast Asia.

We believe that the Berlin international conference will contribute to further strengthening the unity of anti-war, peaceloving forces and developing the movement to establish nuclear-free, peace zones.

MINJU CHOSON Supports Initiative

SK271020 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1012 GMT 27 Feb 88

[Text] *Pyongyang February 27 (KCNA)*—MINJU CHOSON today supports the appeal made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, in connection with the "international conference for nuclear-free zone" to be held in Berlin in June this year.

In a signed commentary entitled "Peace Initiative" the paper says: The German Democratic Republic proposed to convene an "international conference for nuclear-free zone" and issued an appeal at a time when the world people oppose nuclear war and long for peace. This is a clear expression of peaceloving stand; it arouses great sympathy among them.

In recent years, the GDR put forward various peace proposals including a proposal to create in Europe a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons so that another war may not break out on the German soil, and is making every effort for their materialisation.

Now the world hails the opening of the road to nuclear disarmament with the signing of the treaty on scrapping some nuclear weapons between the Soviet Union and the United States toward the end of last year. But the U.S.-led imperialists are stepping up nuclear war preparations, seeking "nuclear supremacy".

In particular, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying nuclear war moves in South Korea which has turned into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East.

The DPRK Government and people fully support the peace initiative of the German Democratic Republic and are convinced that the "international conference for nuclear-free zone" will be held with success.

O Chin-u Greets GDR Counterpart on Army Day
SK290607 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0547 GMT 29 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA)—Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defence of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the GDR National People's Army.

The message says that the fraternal National People's Army of the GDR has reliably defended the socialist system established on the soil of Germany and successes achieved in socialist construction over the past 32 years under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and thus firmly guaranteed by force of arms the creative labour of the GDR people for the building of a prosperous country with developed industry and agriculture.

Today the Korean people and the officers and men of the People's Army are sincerely rejoiced over successes made by the fraternal people and the officers and men of the National People's Army of the GDR in their endeavours to implement the decisions of the 11th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and express firm solidarity with their struggle to prevent the outbreak of another war on the soil of Germany and achieve security and peace in Europe, says the message.

It expresses the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the armies of the two countries will constantly strengthen and develop.

Dailies Support Polisario Front Struggle
SK271023 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1017 GMT 27 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 27 (KCNA)—Dailies here today warmly congratulate the Saharan people on the 12th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic and wish them greater success in their struggle for the complete liberation of the country.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The Saharan people under the leadership of the Polisario Front have registered many successes over the last 12 years since the proclamation of the republic.

With the struggle to achieve the complete liberation of the country the Polisario Front directs primary attention to the work of liquidating the aftermath of the imperialist colonial rule and stabilizing people's life in the liberated area.

Their struggle for realising national sovereignty throughout the country enjoys the support of many countries.

Many countries of the world recognize the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

The just struggle of the people of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic to completely restore national independence and sovereignty is bound to triumph.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people are rejoiced as over their own over the successes made by the Saharan people in the struggle for the complete liberation of the country and the building of a new life.

Kim Il-song Greets Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi
SK011036 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1013 GMT 1 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today sent a message of greetings to Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Jamahiriyah in Libya.

The message says the Korean people sincerely rejoice over the many successes registered by the Libyan people in their resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism and in their endeavour for the building of an equitable and equal, new society under the correct leadership of Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi after the proclamation of the Jamahiriyah, and express firm solidarity for their struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the Arab nation.

It expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and two peoples will grow stronger and develop.

Papers Note Anniversary of Bikini Test
SK010525 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0500 GMT 1 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today stress that "disaster of Bikini must never be repeated" and "nuclear holocaust must be ended."

In signed articles the papers recall that on March 1, 1954, the U.S. imperialists tested the first hydrogen bomb in Bikini Island on the western Pacific Ocean, inflicting nuclear holocaust on innocent Japanese fishermen.

Noting that Japanese people, the first victim of atomic bombs in the history of the world, were made again the first victim of the hydrogen bomb, NODONG SINMUN says:

Today bikini, along with Hiroshima and Nagasaki, indicts unpardonable crimes of U.S. imperialism, a nuclear war maniac, to the whole world.

But, the Japanese reactionaries, oblivious of historical lessons, have left the whole of Japan to the U.S. imperialists as their nuclear forward base, actively following their nuclear war moves.

The U.S. imperialists, even after signing the treaty on partial nuclear disarmament, try to develop and deploy new types of nuclear weapons under the pretext of filling a "gap". The world's peace-loving people who are waging the vigorous anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle curse and denounce the nuclear war maniacs with surging indignation on the day of nuclear holocaust in Bikini.

Daily on Strengthened Japan-South Korea Ties
SK281024 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1010 GMT 28 Feb 88

["'Congratulatory' Trip of Dictatorship Protector"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita's trip to South Korea.

Takeshita attended No Tae-u's "inauguration of the president" which resulted from the election abuses through government power, money and fraud, and was closeted with the traitor.

The traitor's "inauguration" was held under strict guard with the mobilization of thousands of police and secret agents. Yet Takeshita described it as one "held in a very bright atmosphere," making quite a noise as if No's seizure of power meant "democratization" of South Korea.

A signed commentary of the daily brands the South Korean trip and remarks of the Japanese prime minister as an insult and challenge to the South Korean people who declared No's "presidential inauguration" "illegal, null and void" and are fighting for democracy.

No's puppet regime is an illegal follow-up of Chon Tu-hwan's fascist "regime," which appeared on the sea of blood shed by the South Korean people, an extension of the military dictatorship, the commentary says, and goes on:

The Japanese reactionaries, together with the U.S. imperialists, rendered unsparing aid to divide the democratic forces of South Korea and rig up No's "victory in the elections."

While the United States is viewed as the mother of No's puppet regime, Japan is playing the role of nurse for it. The Japanese reactionaries intend to give overall aid in all fields of politics, economy and military to consolidate the foothold of the new-born dictatorial "regime" of No Tae-u and reinforce its fascist ruling system.

Takeshita hoped to develop the "new era of Japan-South Korea" which has been provided by his predecessor, Nakasone, and Chon Tu-hwan into a "more matured Japan-South Korea relationship." This means further deepening the master-servant relations between Japan and the South Korean puppets that are linked by a "community of destiny" and widening the road of Japanese militarist reinvasion of South Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries are working hard to take the old position of colonial dominator in South Korea while keeping tight hold on No Tae-u as a guide for reinvasion.

The Japanese reactionary ruling quarters say they would play the role of "bridge" for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the South Korean puppets and other countries. In the final analysis, this means to create "two Koreas" and freeze the division of Korea.

The tieup between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets is being further cemented in compliance with the requirement of the U.S. imperialists' Asia strategy to frame up a triangular military alliance.

The strengthened nexus between the South Korean puppets and Japan is laying hurdles in the way of peace and reunification of Korea and poses a factor that heightens the tension in the Far East.

The Japanese ruling quarters should stop disgraceful assistance to the South Korean military fascists and desist from obstructing peace and reunification of Korea.

Paper on 'Fabrication' of DMZ Gunfire
SK010822 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1150 GMT 19 Feb 88

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Fabricated Propaganda by Those Who Pursue Confrontation"]

[Text] According to a news report, the command of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression occupying South Korea has announced a nonexistent firing incident in the DMZ along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] after having fabricated it.

Taking advantage of this, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have kicked up such a dust-up as sending a team to the spot to begin an investigation. This, another

fabricated piece of propaganda cooked up by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets with a view toward kicking up an anti-Republic commotion, is an intolerable challenge to us.

As is widely known, there is no need for a lengthy explanation about the fact that we, who have advanced a series of peace proposals—including one for effecting massive arms reductions by both the North and South, mutually cutting back the armed forces below the level of 100,000-strong, and for turning the DMZ along the MDL into a peace corridor, all for the purpose of easing tension on the Korean peninsula—and have made efforts for their realization, could not call such an incident to take place, nor is there any reason for us to do so.

That their announcement is false and fabricated is shown by the fact that the puppet army, which has fired guns at whim at our side's guard posts in the DMZ at any time they please, has stated that it did not return fire.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, preposterously provoking us, babbled about a firing incident or something else, laying bare more of their filthy true colors as those who are skillful at fabricating propaganda.

It is their hackneyed technique to kick up anticommunist and anti-Republic commotions by fabricating nonexistent incidents. Although the puppet clique kicked up vicious anticommunist dust-ups by fabricating such incidents as acts of espionage or infiltration in the past, they were, without exception, slanderous farces cooked up in the closed rooms inside the puppet Agency for National Security Planning.

What would keep the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique, who blame others even for slanderous incidents of their own making in order to control the deepening internal crises, from fabricating any kind of fabricated propaganda they please in order to exacerbate North-South confrontation and kick up an anti-Republic commotion? The theory of gun firing, a work jointly fabricated by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, is no exception.

It is clear what goal the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are seeking behind their anti-Republic commotion and wild fabrication of a firing incident. They have cooked up the incident to justify their maneuvers for military buildup and the "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise which they carry out in South Korea under the pretext of providing security for the Olympics. It is no longer a secret that under the pretext of the Olympics the U.S. imperialists are about to push forward their maneuvers for a large-scale military buildup, including sending a couple of aircraft carriers accompanied by about 10 convoy ships to the waters around the Korean peninsula, and an additional storage of new, high-performance ammunition in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring are also conducting the provocative "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise against the Republic. This war exercise, which is a test nuclear war exercise and a preliminary war designed to wage a preemptive strike against us, is strongly denounced and rejected by all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people. Hence they are attempting to justify the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and justify their arms buildup and war maneuvers by fabricating an incident and setting its rumor afloat.

When the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique fabricated the shooting incident, they also had the mean purpose of justifying the anti-Republic confrontation commotions they have been conducting under the pretext of the airliner incident and of intentionally exacerbating the situation.

The puppet clique, fabricating the airliner incident in conspiracy and collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries and conducting an anti-Republic campaign, recently went so far as to refer it to the arena of the United Nations. However, this incident turned out to be a drama fabricated by them, and the puppets are being strongly denounced and criticized not only in the international arena but also in South Korea as well. The puppets, cornered by strong denunciation at home and abroad, intentionally fabricated the so-called shooting incident and are setting its rumor afloat out of the sinister scheme to justify their criminal maneuvers for diverting the people's attention by misleading public opinion and conducting confrontation commotions by referring the airliner incident to the United Nations.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique should clearly know that they will gain nothing from their false propaganda and that such maneuvers will prove to hurt themselves. The machinators should rid themselves of their bad habit of recklessly blaming others, see the situation squarely, and act with discretion.

South, U.S. Warned Against Igniting War
SK010458 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0442 GMT 1 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—The aggression forces more than 450 strong arrived at an air force base of South Korea by a "C-141" mobile transport plane in the first shipment of the advance party of a U.S. Army anti-air artillery unit and a few days later a 26,000-ton speed freighter loaded with more than 1,000 vehicles of various kinds, helicopters and other combat equipment which belongs to the U.S. Navy, entered Pusan port from the United States to participate in the "Team Spirit 88" joint military rehearsal, according to a report.

The equipment for the current "Team Spirit" war rehearsal will reportedly be transported to Pusan and Pohang ports on 10 occasions in the future.

NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary says that the shipment of the armed forces and equipment of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces into South Korea suggests that the "Team Spirit" war rehearsal for this year will be a most frantic one of an unprecedented scale and that the U.S. imperialists are the very one who leads the situation of the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

Smith who came to South Korea leading the advance party of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces babbled that he was "pleased" to hold military exercises together with the puppet army in South Korea, the venue of the '88 Olympic games. his utterances prove once again that the U.S. imperialists' purpose of having the Olympics staged in Seoul was to use them in the creation of "two Koreas" and war preparations, says the commentary.

Noting that the Korean people are following with heightened vigilance the reckless play with fire of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the commentary warns that if the warmaniacs persistently ignite a war in Korea, they will have to pay dearly for it.

Meanwhile, a signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON warns that should the U.S. imperialists persist in their war moves they will certainly be cursed and denounced for being war-maniacs who increase the tension on the Korean peninsula and disturb peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

'Emergency Alert Order' Issued in South
SK010438 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0422 GMT 1 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u military hooligan on the eve of the 69th anniversary of the March First popular uprising, on February 29, issued an "emergency alert order" to the police in all parts of South Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul. The "emergency alert" will reportedly last till March 2.

Meanwhile, the fascist clique, crying that the students recently attacked and occupied police boxes, to say nothing of "government" and public offices, and held demonstrations, ordered the police throughout South Korea to strengthen guard against them.

The row of the fascist clique who cannot but issue an "emergency alert order" on the eve of the anniversary commemorating the March First popular uprising against the aggression of Japanese imperialism and intensify guard even over the police boxes, the lowest unit, reveals the wretched sight of the doomed, forsaken by the people.

CPRF on South's Increasing Police Force

SK270436 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0428 GMT 27 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 27 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its Information No. 440 February 26 denounced the No Tae-u group for continuing to increase riot police.

It says:

On February 24, the puppets decided to post 3,000 more policemen to police booths throughout South Korea and announced a few days ago that they would inaugurate the "Olympic Security Guards" 120,000 strong armed with latest repressive tools on April 1 under the pretext of Olympiad. They also formed "voluntary mobile patrol parties" and other auxiliary police tools involving more than 800,000 men.

The traitor No Tae-u's extensive recruitment of police force fully discloses his true intention to more beastly crack down upon the people who oppose the extension of the military government and demand social independence and democracy and national reunification right after he seized the "presidential" chair.

As soon as he came to the fascist power, the traitor No, revealing the true color of a beast, has begun to enforce a more sinister and vicious military fascist rule than the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's.

Mass Rallies Denounce 'Team Spirit-88'

SK281006 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1000 GMT 28 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA)—The Korean working people held mass rallies denouncing the "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises and nuclear war moves. They warned that they will never pardon the aggressive and treacherous crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and retaliate against the provocation of the enemies a hundred, a thousand times.

Speakers at rallies condemned the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to a graver phase with the aggressive and frantic "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises, turning aside from our peace proposals including the proposal for a North-South joint conference.

In step with laying the faked KAL incident even before the United Nations, they invented a "shocking incident" in the Demilitarized Zone and committed grave armed provocations against us, while shipping huge armed forces into South Korea, speakers said, and stressed:

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are the very ones who are aggravating the situation in Korea.

Owing to the reckless war moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, a potential danger of war is daily growing on the Korean peninsula and the prospect of dialogue, peace and peaceful reunification remains gloomy. The truculent peace disturbers will be unable to escape a stern judgement.

'Team Spirit', Power 'Transfer' Criticized

SK010411 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0358 GMT 1 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA)—A briefing on the South Korean situation was given to home and foreign reporters by the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland today at the People's Palace of Culture.

Chon Kum-chol, director of the Secretariat of the CPRF, informed them of the danger of the "Team Spirit 88" joint military rehearsal staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and the "transfer of power" in South Korea.

He laid bare the crafty moves of the U.S. imperialists concerning the "Team Spirit 88".

They announced two weeks from the late March as the period of the current military rehearsal, only the period actual exercises, in an attempt to hoodwink the public opinion at home and abroad denouncing the joint military rehearsal, he stressed.

Large U.S. armed forces have begun to move towards South Korea from January and they will likely remain in South Korea to continue war exercises till the Olympic games. This suggests that the "Team Spirit 88" will be actually held from January to September.

The dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises lies, first of all, in that they are large-scale nuclear war exercises which may develop into an all-out attack any moment.

Involved in these exercises are huge armed forces over one million strong including regular forces and hundreds of warships and tens of thousands of planes, tanks, armoured cars, trucks and large quantities of military equipment and nuclear weapons. Their dangerous nature can be seen also in the fact that these war maneuvers serve the purpose of hastening the creation of the triangular military alliance involving the U.S., Japan and South Korea and stepping up the military infiltration of Japan into South Korea.

Chon Kum-chol said that the recent "transfer of power" in South Korea was an extension of the preceding military fascist "regime" from A to Z.

He said that the U.S. imperialist who have all along enforced a fascist policy in South Korea, keeping it under their colonial domination, could not allow this time, too,

any other regime than a fascist dictatorial "regime" and, accordingly, there could appear only a dictatorial "regime" in South Korea as long as it remains a colony of the United States. The "transfer of power" this time is, in the final analysis, nothing but a power transfer between the principal criminals in the Kwangju massacre, he added.

Recalling that a new "cabinet" includes many hardliners from the military, the "Security Planning Board" and "Home Ministry", he said that the present puppet regime is neither "coalition government" nor "civilian one" but is an out-and-out military fascist "government" including new military fascist elements, most of whose members are from the Chon Tu-hwan "government" and a dictatorial "regime" of the "Democratic Justice Party".

Rally Shows Successful 200-Day Campaign

SK270453 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0436 GMT 27 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 27 (KCNA)—More than 100,000 working people in Pyongyang held a mass rally at the Kim Il-song Square Friday to vow to demonstrate the heroic mettle of chuche Korea once again by bringing about a great upsurge in the socialist construction through a powerful 200-day campaign in hearty response to the letter of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea addressed to the entire party members and its calls on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Put up in the rally place were slogans "Let entire party members and working people adorn the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK with high political enthusiasm and brilliant successes in labour!" "Let us carry through the militant tasks given in the letter of the party Central Committee to the entire party members!" and "All out in 200-day campaign!" and picture boards powerfully calling for the 200-day campaign.

In his report to the rally, Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK central committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, said: The recent letter and calls of the party Central Committee reflect the iron will of our party and strong determination of our people to accelerate the independent reunification of the country and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche by effecting a constant upswing in the revolution and construction, turning adversity into prosperity under the banner of the revolution, the banner of socialism without the slightest vacillation no matter what obstacle and trial may lie in the way of the revolution and no matter how tense the situation may be.

Referring to the 200-day campaign in response to the party's appeal, he said, the campaign is a sacred struggle to display the might of chuche Korea where the leader,

the party and the people are advancing united in one mind and a worthwhile struggle to display the revolutionary mettle of the Workers' Party era and demonstrate the might and boldness of our party by rushing at an unprecedented speed.

The entire party members and working people should rise as one in the grand and magnificent march with matchless devotion and boldness and effect world-startling miracles and innovations once again on all fronts and at all units of the grand socialist construction, he stressed.

In their speeches, first vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee Yi Ho-hyok, director of the General Bureau of Pyongyang City Construction Yon Pyong-kwon, and others called for performing new exploits in the 200-day campaign in response to the militant calls of the party.

A letter of pledge to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was adopted at the rally.

The rally was attended by member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-President Pak Song-chol, and other senior officials of the party and the government.

Yi Kun-mo, Others Attend

*SK281048 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1041 GMT 28 Feb 88*

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA)—A torchlight rally of Pyongyang youth and students to make a loyal pledge to play the role of vanguard and shock brigade in a 200-day campaign in hearty response to the letter of the WPK Central Committee to the entire party members and its calls was held at the Kim Il-song Square on the evening of February 27.

The rally was attended by Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, and other senior officials.

A speech of chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (LSWYK) Choe Yong-hae was followed by speeches of youth representatives of all strata.

They said that the members of the LSWYK and youth would demonstrate once again the allegiance of the Korean youth who are defending and upholding the party through the struggle to implement the letter and calls of the WPK Central Committee.

They stressed that the members of the LSWYK and youth would make a breakthrough in the grand projects by launching a vigorous movement of "death-defying corps of youth for a 200-day campaign of loyalty" and carry out the plan of the national economy ahead of

schedule in high spirit through a movement for "youth torchlight prize to finish the third seven-year plan" and the intensified socialist emulation in all domains of the national economy.

An appeal of the Central Committee of the LSWYK to the members of the LSWYK and youth throughout the country was read out at the rally.

After the rally tens of thousands of youth and students held a torchlight march.

1 March Uprising Comemorative Meeting Held

*SK010530 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0428 GMT 1 Mar 88*

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang meeting commemorating the 69th anniversary of the March First popular uprising (March 1, 1919) was held on February 29.

Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF), made a report at the meeting.

He said: The march first popular uprising was an eruption of the pent-up wrath and resentment of the Korean people against the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and an anti-Japanese resistance of all people who bravely fought for the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation.

More than 2 million people of all strata participated in the anti-Japanese uprising from March 1 to the end of May that year and over 3,200 demonstrations and riots took place till the end of the year. The flames of the struggle spread to 229 cities and counties out of the 232 cities and counties of the country.

69 years have passed since the March First popular uprising and 43 years since the end of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, but the desire of the participants in the popular uprising and our people to reject the outside forces and achieve national independence and sovereignty has not yet been realized throughout the country.

The reporter noted in detail that the U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea to take the place of the defeated Japanese imperialists have enforced the most vicious colonial rule over the past 40 odd years.

He declared that the "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean bellicose elements from early February are a play with fire which cannot be overlooked in view of their criminal purpose and offensive nature.

Noting that the urgent problem to be solved for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at the moment is to remove the confrontation between North and South and realize national reconciliation and unity, he said: To this end, a North-South joint conference already proposed by us should be promptly convened.

The people of all social standings in South Korea, he stressed, must continue courageous fight to oppose and reject the "Team Spirit 88" joint military rehearsal of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique and liquidate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule which lasted for 40 odd years and the military fascist dictatorship.

The meeting was attended by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Choe Tok-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; and other officials concerned and working people, youth and students in the city.

Papers here today in their editorials dedicated to the 69th anniversary of the March First popular uprising called for rejecting the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Yo Ho-chun Gives Report

SK010417 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0409 GMT 1 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets, not content with their anti-DPRK campaign within and without over the KAL incident faked up by themselves in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, are now staging the "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises against the North together with the United States. This only shows that they do not want dialogue with the North and the relaxation of tensions.

Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, said this in his report at the Pyongyang meeting commemorating the 69th anniversary of the March First popular uprising, which was held on February 29.

He said:

The South Korean puppets, who are hell bent on the smear campaign against the fellow countrymen and the nuclear war manoeuvres to plunge the fellow countrymen into a nuclear holocaust in league with the outside forces, turning their faces away from the dialogue proposal of the fellow countrymen, are the group of never-to-be-condoned traitors.

The "Team Spirit 88" joint military rehearsal is a war game with Japan as relay, supply and sortie base and with South Korea as an operational theatre and a very dangerous military move aimed to invade the North even with the mobilization of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

Today, the U.S. imperialists, scheming to keep a carrier in the South Korean coastal waters for an indefinite period, are shipping a greater quantity of latest type military equipment and more aggression forces into South Korea under the pretext of the "security of the 88 Olympics". This indicates that they are trying to unleash another war of aggression in Korea at any cost.

Daily Marks Kim Chong-il Work Anniversary *SK271215 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean* 2117 GMT 18 Feb 88

[NODONG SINMUN 19 February editorial: "Let Us Further Deepen the Party's Ideological Work in Conformity With the Demand of the Cause of Imbuing Society With the Chuche Idea"]

[Text] Today, a historic march of imbuing society with the chuche idea is being vigorously accelerated in our country under their leadership of the party.

At a time when our revolution is being deepened to a new level and new upsurges are being effected without interruption in socialist construction, we are marking the 14th anniversary of the publication on 19 February 1974 of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's document on the need to reform and strengthen the party's ideological work in conformity with the demands of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

It is a programmatic document of historical significance which has further developed and enriched the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas and which has presented the slogan of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

Our entire party membership and all working people are now proudly reflecting upon the wise leadership and immortal accomplishments of our party center who, under a militant slogan, has achieved great national prosperity and unfurled an eye-dazzling future of the revolution by organizing and leading the march designed to realize the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

We are now facing the task of vigorously accelerating the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea without interruption, upholding the document and further deepening indoctrination of the chuche idea accordingly.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: In order to realize the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea, it is imperative for

all the party members and working people to deeply understand the truth in the chuche idea and think and act in conformity with the demands of the chuche idea from start to finish.

Unremittingly reforming and strengthening the party's ideological work based on the indoctrination on the chuche idea is an essential demand for implementing the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea. From the time when the program for imbuing society with the chuche idea was presented up to now, the party's ideological work has been reformed and strengthened without interruption under the wise leadership of the party. As a result, today there is a great change in the appearance of our society and in the ideological and spiritual mien of our people.

Our society is brimming over with the chuche idea, the unity and cohesion within our party, the revolutionary ranks, based on the chuche idea, have been invincibly consolidated, and socialist construction is being vigorously accelerated.

To further vigorously accelerate the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea based on the successes that we have already achieved in the party's ideological work, it is imperative to deepen the party's ideological work without interruption.

Today, further deepening the party's ideological work is an important task for accelerating great socialist construction. To vigorously accelerate the march of great construction presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it is imperative to strengthen the party's ideological work in order to make all party members and working people cherish in their hearts the burning loyalty to the party and leader more hotly and effect uninterrupted innovation in production and construction.

Also, in view of the prevailing situation, to further deepen the party's ideological work is a very pressing demand. In order to crush the frenzied anti-Republic slanderous commotions being kicked up viciously by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and the aggravating maneuvers to provoke a new war and to aggressively push ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction work, it is imperative to strengthen the party's ideological work so as to make all party members and working people work and live militantly, remaining alert all the time.

Documents recently published, including the document "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea," are shining monumental works that have provided the fundamental guidelines for the party's ideological work, along with the document on the need to reform and strengthen the party's ideological work in conformity with the demands of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea, which the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il published on 19 February 1974.

All party organizations and propaganda functionaries should study further and master such party documents as the one published by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on 19 February 1974 and should effect new changes in the party's ideological work by thoroughly embodying them.

Important in strengthening the party's ideological work in conformity with the demands of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea is, first of all, to make party members and working people establish a firm revolutionary outlook on the leader [suryong] by strengthening the education among them in the party's unitary ideology, the chuche idea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the party Central Committee, has noted: The most important part of education in the chuche idea is to make party members and working people correctly understand the driving force behind the revolution and then establish a firm revolutionary outlook on the leader.

The chuche idea is the most correct guiding idea of our revolution and our people's life. This being the case, greatest efforts should be concentrated on the educational work designed to make the party members and working people firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea and embody it in their work and living.

The basic goal of education in the chuche idea is to strengthen the driving force behind the revolution so as to vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction. The driving force behind the revolution is the sociopolitical organic body in which the leader, party, and the masses are united as one and what constitutes the center of this, the highest intellect, is the leader.

Education in the chuche idea should make all party members and working people, viewing the leader as the center of the sociopolitical organic body, cherish a stance and attitude of genuinely upholding the leader by implanting deep in the hearts of the masses such principles concerning the driving force behind the revolution.

As has been explained by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the revolutionary outlook on the leader can be firmly established only when one comes into deeper understanding about the greatness of one's leader. Therefore, the propaganda about the greatness of the party and leader should be strengthened and this should be carried out based on making the greatness of the party's and leader's ideology and theory, the greatness of their leadership, and the greatness of their ideological and spiritual mien understood. In this way, the party members and working people should be made to further deeply realize the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is the founder of the immortal chuche idea and a great statesman who is leading the most arduous and complicated Korean revolution on an untrodden path and the invincible nature of the might of our glorious party.

Also important in reforming and strengthening the party's ideological work in conformity with the demands of the cause of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea is the thorough implementation of the party's policy for the ideological indoctrination on the need to conduct all forms of ideological education works by linking them to the fundamental principles of the *chuche* idea.

Party organizations and propaganda functionaries should deeply grasp the essence of the party's policy to turn all forms of ideological education work into education in the *chuche* idea and the intention couched in that policy and substantively take the correct means and methods designed to implement the policy.

Most important in conducting all forms of ideological educational works, linking them to the fundamental principle of the *chuche* idea, is to conduct all forms of ideological educational work in a way that aspires to strengthen the driving force behind the revolution. The driving force behind the revolution is the sociopolitical organic body that takes on the color of the working class and even the vitality of the driving force lies in strengthening the nature of the working class.

For this reason, the party organizations should see to it that the driving force behind the revolution is strengthened by accelerating the course to make the ideology uniform which is based on the class-consciousness of the working class when it comes to education on class.

Party organizations should deepen education in socialist patriotism in a way that makes party members and working people cherish deep in their hearts a high degree of dignity and pride of living and carrying out the revolution in the fatherland, filled with the *chuche* idea under the leadership of the party, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In this way they should see to it that this education work, too, contributes to strengthening the driving force behind the revolution.

Concerning education in revolutionary traditions, party organizations should see to it that consistency and succession is ensured in the work designed to strengthen the driving force behind the revolution by making party members and working people clearly understand how valuable are the historic roots of the driving force behind our revolution—which began to take root in the forests on the Mt Paektu—and how they were born, grew, and were strengthened.

In particular, party members and working people should be made to deeply understand the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and accomplishments of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by strengthening education through such revolutionary historic ruins as the secret cottage on Mt Paektu and how the future of the Korean revolution dawned in the midst of the flames of the great anti-Japanese war.

When the party organizations deepen all forms of ideological education, such as education in loyalty and party policies, by linking them to the fundamental principle of the *chuche* idea, the party's ideological work will actively contribute to strengthening the driving force behind our revolution.

Vigorously launching the propaganda and agitation designed to implement the policy on the great construction march presented by our party is also an important task facing the party's ideological work. Today we face the heavy task of accelerating the great construction upholding the intentions of the party and leader.

Party organizations and functionaries should see to it that the drumbeat of the revolution sounds strongly through the strengthened political propaganda and economic agitation by deeply understanding that the great construction battle today is an important struggle that is stretched to our party's high authority and the honor of *chuche* Korea. By fully mobilizing all manner of propaganda and agitation means, the party organizations should actively explain and propagate the greatness, the intentions, and the unrivaled boldness of our party which has set an unprecedentedly large-scale construction operation in motion and about the fact that victory can be achieved without fail in the great construction march today led by a great party. In this way, they should see to it that the revolutionary passion and the spirit of the speed battle fill the battlefield across the country, including the construction sites of Suncheon Vinalon Complex and Kwangbok Street and the flames of mass heroism and collective renovation burn there fiercely.

In order to reform and strengthen the party's ideological work in conformity with the demands of the cause of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea, it is imperative for the party's propaganda functionaries to spiritedly conduct their activity in propaganda and agitation work ambitiously and passionately in a way that sets the pace for the times.

By always breathing the air and thinking in conformity with the party's ideology and intentions, the propaganda functionaries should advance the ideological work speedily and correctly as intended by the party center in every period. Toward this end, they should see to it that all the meditation and activity of functionaries in the ideological sectors constantly moves toward realizing what must be done to master the party's intentions more quickly and convey them to the masses in a timely manner so as to stir them vigorously.

In order to make the ideological work something militant that advances the times, it is imperative for the party's propaganda functionaries to seethe with a high degree of ideological enthusiasm and actively and ambitiously move about.

All propaganda functionaries of our party, which is engaged in the revolution, should always aggressively push ahead with the work in the enterprising spirit of youth, without experiencing ageing and stagnation.

For functionaries to aggressively push ahead with the ideological work in conformity with the demands of developing reality, it is important for them to go deep among the masses with a knapsack on their back in the style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas as explained in the 19 February document.

Functionaries, assuming the basic mode in their activity to be explaining and propagating the party's policies in major construction sites, in fields seething with preparations for farming, in underground galleries, and on railroads, should fiercely carry out propaganda and agitation work in a way that strikes a chord in the masses.

To raise the level of the propaganda functionaries is an important guarantor for reforming the party's ideological work in a way that corresponds to the demands of the cause of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea.

Functionaries should deeply study and master the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's works and party documents so that they can actively explain and propagate them, linking them to each other.

By effecting new changes in the ideological work upholding the party's intentions, the party organizations and propaganda functionaries should strengthen the driving force behind our revolution and more vigorously accelerate the cause of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea.

South Korea

No Tae-u Says 'Ready' To Meet Kim Il-song
*OW010553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT
1 Mar 88*

[Text] Seoul, March 1 KYODO—South Korean President No Tae-u Tuesday renewed his call for North Korea to put aside politics and to participate in the Seoul Olympic games that open in September.

No made the request in a speech before about 4,000 people at a ceremony marking the 69th anniversary of the March 1 independence movement, a popular uprising against Japanese colonial rule, held at the Sejong Cultural Center in Seoul.

The new president said there are no conditions for North Korea's participation in the Olympics, and his country will welcome citizens from the North in the Olympics.

"Standing together with our countrymen from the North before the sacred flames of the Olympics in the Chamsil Stadium could create a history of removing a barrier that has blocked the reunification of the Korean Peninsula," No said.

He added that he is ready to meet North Korean President Kim Il-song to lead the way for reunification of the peninsula.

No also said he will try to improve relations through exchanges with communist countries such as the Soviet Union and China.

This should lead to the threshold of a broader exchange of contacts with those countries and achieve a step toward unification, he said.

'Text' of No's Speech

*SK010409 Seoul Television Service in Korean
0100 GMT 1 Mar 88*

["Commemorative address" by President No Tae-u at ceremony to mark 69th Anniversary of 1 March Independence Movement held at Sejong Hall of Culture in Seoul on 1 March—live]

[Text] Dear 60 million fellow countrymen at home and abroad:

Today, under impressive circumstances in which we are pioneering the glorious history of the nation by cherishing new hope for the bright future of the nation, we mark the 69th anniversary of the 1919 independence movement.

Greeting this significant day, we today recall our fellow countrymen who courageously rose with empty hands during the struggle at the time of the 1 March independence movement against the oppression of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, shouting for the nation's pride and independence.

Our old patriots dedicated everything to recovering the lost nation, not only at home, but also on desolate plains in Manchuria, Shanghai, China, Hawaii, many places on the American continents, and Europe.

How many people have suffered various ordeals at home and in other countries and how many people have offered their lives willingly! Thanks to the brilliant struggle for independence and sacrifice of these patriots, our long history could be inherited without interruption and our nation's pride could be demonstrated to the entire world.

Because there were such patriots we survived, and thanks to their patriotism we can all be proud. In the new era as I declare the national pride, I extend my hearty respect to the lofty spirit and dedication of the old patriots, together with all fellow countrymen.

What does the spirit of the old patriots who dedicated everything mean? Their spirit pursued an independent country where our people would be the masters, a prosperous democratic nation where all people live

equally well. They ardently wished to see the splendid emergence of our country as a central nation that contributes to the peace of the world and the coexistence of mankind.

Having recently assumed responsibility for state affairs, I firmly pledge to dedicate my sincerity and all my energies to embodying the spirit of the old patriots as the reality by considering it the supreme task.

The new Republic, which has opened the new era for national pride, will consolidate the nation's tradition by inheriting the spirit of the 1 March independence movement and the legitimacy of the provisional government of the Republic of Korea formed based on this movement and will bring to fruition the lofty spirit of the patriots for independence.

Dear 60 million fellow countrymen at home and abroad, this year we mark the 40th anniversary of the birth of our Republic of Korea. We have changed the shape of the nation, which in the past required the help of others, into a nation that makes most vigorous advances in today's world with our people's great strength, even after the various ordeals and trials of the past 40 years. Our nation has emerged as a nation that repeatedly achieves the most brilliant developments in the world and as the nation that will host the most excellent Olympics in history, in which more than 160 nations of the world will participate.

What would the old patriots who dedicated everything and shed blood in the struggle to recover the independence of the nation feel if they could see today's shape? Perhaps they would be moved and deeply touched by this.

At the same time, however, they would probably be worried about the failure to attain national harmony and would also deplore seeing the failure to achieve national reunification.

Dear 60 million fellow countrymen, it is the time for us to turn minor disputes and division into grand harmony by bearing the lofty spirit of the old patriots in mind. The new era of national self-respect should be an era when all the people attain harmony.

If there are still remnants of provincialism, which splits the people on the land of the divided nation, we all should exchange frank dialogue by widely opening our hearts. At the same time, active efforts should be made to unite the way of thinking and consciousness between the generations.

The generation that has responsibility for today's affairs should accept the dream and the sense for independence of the younger generation as vitality for development, and the new generation, which will become the masters

of tomorrow, should modestly give ear to the experiences of the older generation, which brought today's achievements through trial and dedication.

Those who have benefited more than others from past economic development should more generously recognize the share the people who have worked and sweated despite difficulties deserve so as to make our society in which everyone is equally well off.

Fellow countrymen at home and abroad, by so doing, we all now stand at the starting point of creating an era for achieving national reconciliation.

My fellow countrymen, the new era of national self-respect has raised the curtain on an era by bringing democracy to flower—an era that brings to an end rule that resorts to force, in which the entire population willingly participates, and that acts in conformity with the public will.

The chorus singing of democracy does not mean conformity, but harmony. It is time to harmonize the heated, but diverse debates and opinions with great national ambition so as to make a chorus singing of democracy resonantly reverberate. In this way, great history should be created by the hand of all the people in a country that enjoys freedom just like different kinds of flowers in the garden boast of their beauty in competition with each other.

We should open an era in which everyone willingly does his best in the work for the country and society, taking the air of masters, and in which everyone's latent capabilities are displayed to the fullest extent.

Today, all of us are resolving together to open an era of democracy and reconciliation after filling in the gullies of past feuds in the generous spirit of recognizing, forgiving, and understanding each other.

The path we are now building is the path that translates into reality the national ideal dreamed about by our ancestors in their waking and sleeping hours.

My 60 million fellow countrymen at home and abroad, now that we have entered a new era of democracy and prosperity, we should energetically dart toward the unity of the nation.

Uniting the people as one lies in consummating the spirit of 1 March in which the national will of independence and self-respect is summarized. The path of realizing the will of our ancestors lies in building a prosperous reunified fatherland on this land.

The era of national self-respect we have opened is an era during which we are preparing for unification and moving toward unification. In the new era, we will build a broad boulevard of exchanges with these countries [as heard] and this will serve to open the door to our march toward unification.

Fellow countrymen at home and abroad, our fellow countrymen in North Korea are of the same people, with whom we share the same blood, the same compatriots, and the same brethren. Blood is thicker than water and brotherly love shared by fellow countrymen is an inseparable chord of fate that ties us together as a people before any political ideology or any other values to do the same thing.

The fellow countrymen in North Korea should come to the Seoul Olympics, the peace festival of mankind in which all the countries of the world participate, setting aside all manner of political assertions [chujang]. There will be no conditions or reasons of any kind. As fellow countrymen and brethren, we will welcome our fellow countrymen in North Korea more warmly than anyone else. [applause]

If the same fellow countrymen in the South and North stand together before the flaming torchlight of the Olympics atop the Chamsil plain, they can together create a new history, tearing down the wall that stands in the way of unification.

My 60 million fellow countrymen at home and abroad, the rays of spring have filled every corner of the land, starting from the stately Mt Halla to the magnificent Taebaek Mountains and the sacred peak of Mt Paektu with balmy warmth. We are about to usher in a time for our people, who have created a culture that shines in global history and who emerge as those who play a leading role in the global community.

This is an era of national reconciliation, as well as an era of moving toward unification. All of us have now started walking in a new era with vigor. This is the path our ancestors indicated for us to follow, as well as a path along which we share the forward march of global history.

The 1 March Declaration of Independence stresses that our self-respect rests not on the rejection of others, but on coexisting and sharing the same prosperity of all with each other in our own places, thereby achieving peace in East Asia and the world at large and prosperity for mankind.

Let us all join in the great march of peaceful unification toward a unified fatherland filled with democracy and prosperity. Thus, let us all open together a new era of national self-respect. Let us all, our contemporaries, achieve the values to which our ancestors devoted themselves.

I once again reverently refresh the lofty will of the ancestors.

Thank you. [applause]

Olympics 'Momentum' for 'Northern Diplomacy'
SK010340 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
1 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] The Seoul Olympics will offer a momentum for the nation to push its "northern diplomacy" more actively, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said yesterday.

Speaking in a meeting of ministry officials, Choe said improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, China and other East-bloc nations would help accelerate the process of realizing national reunification.

He called on the officials to become "specialists," saying that negotiators in such matters as trade disputes are required to have expert knowledge.

Stressing that diplomacy must be "in tune with" the views of the people, Choe called for more positive accommodation of opinions from academia, the press, economic circles and various other walks of life.

Two Korean Workers Found Shot Dead in Iraq
SK280047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] The two skilled workers who had been missing from a construction site for an irrigation canal in Iraq since Feb. 13 were found dead Thursday 12 days after their disappearance, it was reported yesterday.

Cho Pung-ha, 50, chief of Hanyang Construction Company's branch in Iraq, cabled to the Seoul main office that Kim Tong-kyu, 49, a welder, and Kim Chong-sun, 25, an engine mechanic, had been found shot dead.

The two ill-fated workers, according to the cable, were found dead with bullet wounds in their heads at a place 45 away from their work site at about 5 p.m. Feb. 25.

Iraqi police notified Hanyang's branch office in Baghdad last Friday that they had moved two corpses to a hospital and Hanyang representatives later identified them as the two missing workers.

They had been missing ever since they left the work site in Abu Bushut 340 km southeast of Baghdad at noon Feb. 13.

Hanyang Construction said that they drove a pickup truck to a field camp 12 km away from Abu Bushut after receiving a call to come for a car repair.

The construction firm and Iraqi police found the pickup abandoned in a swamp near a lake about 12 km away from the Abu Bushut work site on Feb. 19 while jointly searching for the missing men.

Cho, the branch chief, reported to Seoul head office that an autopsy would be conducted to help determine the exact time of their death.

Meantime, welder Kim Tong-kyu is survived by his wife and three children.

He had worked at the construction site in Iraq since 1985.

Engine mechanic Kim, a bachelor, began work in Iraq from 1987.

Both of them were scheduled to return home sometime next month.

Hanyang Construction, meanwhile, suspected that fugitive Iraqi draft dodgers might have killed the workers while trying to rob them.

Foreign Ministry Wants Details

SK270754 Seoul YONHAP in English
0742 GMT 27 Feb 88

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 27 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry instructed Saturday to the Korean Consulate General in Iraq to confirm the accuracy of a report that two Korean construction workers, missing since Feb. 13, have been found dead in the Middle East nation.

The ministry also told the Consulate General, if the report is true, to request that the Iraqi Government arrest the killers at an early date and establish measures for the safety of Korean workers in Iraq.

Hanyang Construction Corp., the employer of the two workers, reported to the ministry that the bodies of the two workers were found at Amarah, about 45 kilometers west of the construction camp in Abu Bushut, 320 kilometers southwest of Baghdad, at 5 p.m. Thursday (local time).

According to Hanyang, Kim Tong-kyu, 46, a welder, and Kim Chong-sun, 25, an engine mechanic, left their camp aboard a pickup truck on Feb. 13 to repair a vehicle but they failed to return.

A Foreign Ministry official said that the ministry was informed that the bodies of the two Korean engineers were taken to Amarah Hospital and that an autopsy will determine the exact date of death.

He also said that the ministry instructed the consulate general in Baghdad to dispatch one official to the hospital to find out more about the situation.

He said that a total of 4,880 Koreans employed by six Korean construction companies are currently working in Iraq and added that the ministry ordered the Consulate General to boost security steps for the Korean workers.

The ministry plans to establish diplomatic measures once it obtains a full grasp of the situation.

Meanwhile, Hanyang officials in Seoul said that company officials at the construction site were informed of the discovery of the two bodies by local police. Hanyang officials at the construction site, including site manager Choe Pu-sok, confirmed that the bodies of the two engineers were at the hospital.

According to the officials, the two workers had been shot in the head.

France Offers Intermediary Role With Bloc

SK270955 Seoul YONHAP in English
0939 GMT 27 Feb 88

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 27 (YONHAP)—France is willing to help South Korea's bid to improve relations with the East European or French-speaking African nations with which Seoul does not have diplomatic ties, a senior French official said Saturday.

Jacques Boyon, French state minister of defense, told reporters that, if requested, his government would be willing to play an intermediary role in achieving exchanges in economic or other fields of cooperation with the East European communist countries.

Boyon, here to attend Thursday's inaugural ceremony of President No Tae-u on behalf of the French Government, also voiced hope that South Korea would open its market further to goods from Europe.

He met with President No Tae-u Saturday morning to deliver a personal message from French prime minister Jacques Chirac to the new Korean president.

Seeks Arms Development Cooperation

SK280114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Feb 88 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Song-pok]

[Text] France is ready to cooperate with Korea for the development of military technology, French State Minister of Defense Jacques Boyon said yesterday.

"The armament industry of our country is modernized and has high technologies, especially in the production of helicopters, submarines and missiles. And I think we can cooperate in this area," Boyon said in a press meeting at the French Embassy here.

Boyon visited Seoul as a congratulatory envoy of his country to the inaugural ceremony for President No Tae-u Thursday. He returned home yesterday afternoon.

He hoped that cadets of military academies and officers of both nations will exchange visits to promote military relationship between the two countries.

The French minister also said that his country is willing to bridge the trade between Korea and the Soviet bloc in Europe, if Korea requests such assistance.

French Ambassador to Korea Hubert de la Fortelle, who was present at the conference, disclosed that the Korean government has asked France to play the intermediary in its trade with the Soviet Union. But he did not elaborate.

As to the reports that some Korean anti-terrorist personnel are being trained in France in preparation for the Seoul Olympics, Boyon said that he had no knowledge of it.

However, he added that France has an outstanding capability in that field and that it has trained special anti-terrorist task forces from many nations.

Boyon said he felt the need for a strong national security after he had a first-hand look at the confrontation between liberal democracy and communism during his visit to the true village of Panmunjom.

"I thought that he should make more efforts for the defense and security of the nation," he stressed.

He manifested that his country will give full support to Korea in the international community and in its diplomatic approaches to Africa where France maintains strong friendly relationships with many countries.

U.S. Publishers File Suit on Korean Piracy
SK010337 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
1 Mar 88 pp 1, 4

[Text] American publishers are moving to file a lawsuit with the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) charging Korea with violating Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act.

Ministry of Trade and Industry officials yesterday said U.S. publishers have accused Korea of pirating more than 2 million books.

As it stands now, Korea has been requested to grant retroactive patent protection to 914 U.S. pipeline products.

The government pledged to keep pirated editions of U.S. publications from going on sale domestically at trade talks in Washington Feb. 4-5.

The Washington meeting, however, failed to narrow the differences in the controversial retroactive protection of pipeline products.

There exist wide differences in the number of products the two parties consider eligible for the retroactive protection, which will force Korean enterprises to pay large royalties to foreign owners of patent rights with a resultant loss in the competitive power, the officials said.

Korea's pharmaceutical industry, for example, will have to pay an estimated \$60 million in royalties annually to foreign patentees.

U.S. pharmaceutical concerns, including Squibb and Bristol Myers, are also asking the USTR to invoke Section 301 against Seoul for its slow pace of protection of American intellectual property rights.

The United States is seeking much tighter protection for intellectual property rights and unified standards.

The U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter recently said that the annual drain on American companies because of inadequate protection of intellectual property may run as high as \$43 billion to \$61 billion.

"The failure of our trading partners to provide effective protection for intellectual property is a severe and growing problem that distorts trade," Yeutter was quoted as saying in a press conference.

His remark came in advance of discussion this week in Geneva on developing an international code to protect patents, trademarks and copyrights.

Appeal Lost on Anti-Dumping Charge in Canada
SK290229 Seoul YONHAP in English
0213 GMT 29 Feb 88

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 29 (YONHAP)—The Canadian government has handed down a final ruling upholding anti-dumping charge against South Korean-made photo albums with pockets.

The Korea Foreign Trade Association said Monday that the Canada Import Tribunal (CIT) Friday set the dumping margin for the albums at 59 percent, upholding last month's decision by the Canadian Tax Administration.

The CIT's decision is expected to further discourage Canada-bound shipments of photo albums with pockets, which reached only 440,000 U.S. dollars worth by November last year, compared with 1.12 million dollars worth in 1986.

The CIT also set a dumping margin for other countries—24 percent for Japan, 63 percent for China, 64 percent for Hong Kong, 59 percent for Taiwan and 66 percent for Singapore.

Kim Tae-chung Demands Six-Point Reforms

SK281137 Seoul YONHAP in English
1049 GMT 28 Feb 88

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 28 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung Sunday demanded that the new government of President No Tae-u carry out six points of democratic reforms, including the release of all political dissidents and their restoration of civil rights.

The president of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) said that he is willing to cooperate with president No in stabilizing domestic politics if No meets the demands.

His remark came while he was attending a commemorative chapel held in Chunju, one of his political strongholds in North Cholla Province, that marked the anniversary of the independence movement of March 1, 1919, against the rule of Japanese imperialists.

The six points he demanded to the new government include guarantee of freedom of press and other fundamental human rights, clean and fair management of the forthcoming parliamentary election, overall implementation of regional autonomy system, political neutralization of the police, and return of special organizations, including the national security planning agency, to their original duties.

He also said that he does not have the intention to become the president of a new opposition party to be formed by merging his party and Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party (RDP). Kim Yong-sam already resigned from his post of the president of RDP and has said that he would not become the president of the expected new opposition party.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, both prominent opposition figures here, failed to field a single opposition candidate for the Dec 16 presidential election last year and got 27 and 28 percents of the total votes cast, respectively. Ruling party candidate No was elected with 36.6 percent of the votes.

2 Kims Meet, Discuss Merger of RDP, PPD

SK010115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] Two opposition leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, discussed last night to facilitate the work of merging the two major opposition parties. [sentence as published]

In the meeting lasting for two hours, the two agreed to exert their level best so that the new party which they are promoting pulls off victory in the upcoming parliamentary elections.

This is the only way for them to get atoned for their failure to unite during the Presidential elections on Dec. 16. Their meeting last night was the second one since after the presidential elections.

However, they were known to be at odds over the leadership of the nascent new opposition party.

Kim Yong-sam allegedly expressed that he and Kim should step aside when the two major opposition parties—Reunification Democratic Party and the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD]—are merged. RDP is led by Kim Yong-sam and PPD by Kim Tae-chung.

However, Kim Tae-chung was known to have taken exception to the idea by saying that he and Kim should take the rein of the new party "directly" in order to ensure that it emerges as the majority party after the parliamentary elections.

Whichever case, the two said in their respective homes after the meeting that they will do all they can to help the merged party, wherever they find themselves in the hierarchy of the projected new party.

Kim Tae-chung To 'Retreat' From Leadership

SK010242 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Mar 88 p 2

[By staff reporter Yi Chang-sop]

[Text] Chonju—Kim Tae-chung said here Sunday that he will retreat from an active opposition leadership when a grand union is realized by the Party for Peace and Democracy, the Reunification Democratic Party and the dissident forces.

He made the remark in a speech in front of Kimam Church after a prayer meeting to commemorate the March 1 Independence Day.

"Now I have no ambition to become President, parliamentarian or head of the unified opposition party," said the PPD president, adding that he would remain as "a figurehead of democratization."

Kim spent the busiest day in his second provincial tour since he was defeated in the Dec. 16 presidential elections. He visited Suwon, Kyonggi-do, last month.

He made speeches in front of his supporters at five locations in Chonju and Iri cities throughout Sunday.

He also met Presbyterian and Catholic elders and a number of dissident figures there.

No Urges Aides To End 'Authoritarianism'
SK010231 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday urged his secretaries to combine efforts to eliminate "authoritarianism, ritualism, and formalism" in the execution of official functions for the President.

Chairing a session of senior presidential secretaries, the first since his inauguration, No said that he will delegate the administration to the Cabinet while he concentrates his efforts on a political matters.

President No said that he will do his utmost to translate faithfully into practice various pledges he made to the people during presidential electioneering, according to presidential spokesman Yi Su-chung.

No stressed that price stability should be maintained by all means and called upon the presidential secretaries to cooperate closely with the relevant Cabinet members to work out measures effectively, to achieve the goal.

No then cautioned his secretaries to avoid red tape.) He particularly instructed them to use concise memos or pocket books for policy briefings for him instead of using formal briefing charts in order to prevent the waste of time and energy.

The first few minutes of the meeting of senior presidential secretaries, was open to the press for the first time.

No Stresses 'Humble Attitude' of Officials
SK270110 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
27 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u said yesterday that top priority in the state administration will be given to promoting the democratic development and national reconciliation.

Chairing a Cabinet session, the first since his inauguration, No called upon government officials to combine their efforts to eliminate authoritarianism in every sector.

As a practical way to do away with authoritarian tints in bureaucratic society, all public officials should exhibit a humble attitude, No noted.

The President particularly emphasized that all public servants must change their perception of the people.

No stressed that the new administration should attentively listen to popular voices and further strive to become a "clean" government, respected by the people.

President No made it clear that he will delegate greater authority and responsibility to the Cabinet during his five-year tenure.

Along this line, all Cabinet members must carry out their duties with firm conviction, and they should take full responsibility for the results of what they will do, the President said.

No stressed the need for closer cooperation among administrative organs in order to enhance the effectiveness in state administration.

The President asked the Cabinet to work out a comprehensive scheme to ferret out felonious crimes such as holdups and thefts.

No particularly called upon economic ministers to closely cooperate one another so as to maintain the price stability.

He then asked for greater inter-ministerial efforts for the successful staging of the Summer Olympics as well as trouble-free parliamentary elections.

The Cabinet was also told to make thorough preparations for tackling labor disputes and student demonstrations, which are likely to become intense during the coming spring season.

Cabinet Discusses Domestic Issues, Trade
SK270107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
27 Feb 88 P 2

["Excerpts" of dialogue at first cabinet meeting of the Sixth Republic presided over by President No Tae-u at Chongwadae]

[Text] President No Tae-u: The people are very troubled by the increasing thefts, burglaries and violence, which are becoming more and more heinous. Minister of home affairs, would you please tell us about countermeasures?

Home Minister Yi Sang-hui: I am deeply sorry to the people for this fact.

In 1987 compared to 1986, burglaries increased by 9.8 percent, acts of violence by over 10 percent while theft and rape showed no increase.

Such crimes tend to be committed by groups, with increasing violence and improved mobility by using vehicles.

Some 52.4 percent of burglaries and 42 percent of acts of violence were committed by group criminals.

Murders by youths also increased by 9.5 percent and crimes committed by means of vehicles represented 50.5 percent of all crimes.

The ministry of Home Affairs is strengthening preventive measures. Patrols through crime-ridden areas have been intensified and more anticrime posts are being built.

The ministry is endeavoring to arrest criminals on the spot, intensifying checks on vehicles and employing other preventive steps.

The ministry is also consulting with other ministries concerned over the issues of increasing police vehicles and personnel and budget for investigation.

The ministry will do its best to minimize the people's uneasiness.

No: Now that the Seoul Olympics is only months away, it is important to relieve the people of their anxiety. The cabinet is requested to see that guests from all over the world (to the Olympics) are not affected (because of the crimes).

Public anxiety is increasing over the rising commodity prices.

Economic Planning Board Minister Na Ung-pae: Of the persons I contacted, 80 to 90 percent expressed concern about the unstable prices. If unchecked, I'm afraid commodity prices will go up 7 to 8 percent this year. Maximum efforts will be exerted to curb the rate within 5 percent. Comprehensive programs designed to maintain price stability will be announced March 10.

No: I think it is important to gain public understanding. Due attention should be paid to psychological factors.

Na: I hope all ministries concerned try to prevent a hike in public utility charges, at least until a solid foundation is laid for price stability.

There are some brighter aspects, too—appreciation of the Korean currency will help lower commodity prices.

No: What's the situation as regards pork prices?

Na: Pork prices have risen considerably, and our ministry is paying special attention so they will not go further.

No: The people are also concerned about American pressure to open our beef and cigarette markets. There is a need to explain the government policies to the people.

Finance Minister Sa Kong-il: Negotiations on the opening of the cigarette market are expected to resume around March 10. Foreign brands account for 0.2 percent in Taiwan and 10 percent in Japan. One percent of the Korean cigarette market is about \$15 million worth.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Yun Kun-hwan: a cow sold for 1.5 million won in 1983, now it sells for 900,000 won. Cattle breeders seem to be extremely worried about the U.S. demand that Korea open up its beef market.

Trade Union Group Vows Political Involvement
SK280050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] The Federation of Korean Trade Unions declared yesterday that it would start to take part in political activity for the promotion of the rights and welfare of workers.

At present, trade unions are banned from engaging in politics.

In a general meeting of deputies from across the nation, the federation said political activity by the federation is inevitable because worker's rights can be better insured when their voices are directly reflected in the course of legislation.

Saying so, the federation said it would rally support behind parliamentary candidates having a career in union activity during the upcoming parliamentary elections.

It is reported that about 20 people, who have been active in union activities in the past, are preparing to run in the elections.

The federation also called upon ruling and opposition parties to nominate as many union activists as possible in the upcoming parliamentary elections.

Firms Stocking Up Anticipating Labor Unrest
SK280133 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Feb 88 p 6

[Text] Business concerns are going all out to secure sufficient raw materials and parts in preparation for the possible breakout of new labor disturbances this spring.

They fear a repeat of the serious shortage of raw materials they suffered during the second half of last year in the nationwide labor-management conflicts.

Meanwhile, they are negotiating with foreign buyers immediately after they receive export letters of credit (L/Cs) in order to shorten delivery times for their products as a means to reduce the aggravation of their profitability caused by the steady won appreciation against the U.S. dollar.

Electronics makers have been stockpiling raw materials during this first quarter of this year at levels more than 50 percent up over the last quarter of last year.

In particular, the nation's three largest electronics manufacturers, Samsung Electronics, Goldstar and Daewoo Electronics, have increased stockpiles of such items as condensers and resistances from between seven and 15 days supplies at last year's end to between 15 and 30 days' supplies now.

They have also extended stockpiles of power codes and relays from one week to two weeks's worth.

In addition, they have instructed their local suppliers of principal parts and components to them to expand production.

As a result, a substantial number of companies which are supplying parts and components to the three largest electronics makers are unable to meet demand.

For example, Doosan Electronics, a supplier of printed circuit boards (PCBs), has witnessed an increase of some 60 percent in demand for its products since last year's end.

It is also faced with a sharp increase in demand for its other products such as condensers and resins.

The nation's three automakers—Hyundai Motor, Daewoo Motor and Kia Motors—are also endeavoring to cache parts and components, while operating at full

production capabilities. They have advised companies supplying parts and components to them to stockpile products to the fullest extent in preparation for emergencies.

Hyundai, the nation's largest automaker has increased stockpiles of parts and components used for small passenger cars to three days' supplies and that for large cars to seven days.

The company has also instructed suppliers of parts and components to increase their own stockpiles by expanding production.

Daewoo Motor can now sit out a component drought of three days and plans to increase its capabilities further.

Kia motors also plans to extend stockpiles of parts and components to more than a week's worth.

In the heavy machinery sector, Daewoo Heavy Industries is set to increase its monthly stockpile of parts and components by more than 15 percent over last year's.

Burma

Thai Crown Prince Meets President U San Yu

BK291405 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Feb 88

[Text] U San Yu, president and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, received the visiting Thai crown prince, His Royal Highness Maha Wachiralongkon, at the Credentials Hall in the People's Assembly compound at 1500 today.

Also present together with U San Yu at the meeting were U Aye Ko, vice president and vice chairman of the State Council; U Sein Lwin, secretary of the State Council; U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance; Thura U Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister and minister of defense; U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs; and U Nyunt Swe, Burmese ambassador to Thailand.

Accompanying the Thai crown prince at the meeting were Mr Praphat Limpaphan, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Thonchan Chotikasathian, Thai ambassador to Burma.

U Maung Maung Kha Hosts Banquet

BK291457 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Feb 88

[Text] U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, held a banquet in honor of the Thai crown prince, His Royal Highness Maha Wachiralongkon and members of his entourage at the Reception Hall in the People's Assembly compound at 1900 today.

Attending the banquet were members of the State Council, members of the Council of Ministers, personnel of the central organs of Power, deputy ministers, the Thai ambassador who is also the dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma, ambassadors of the member states of the ASEAN, staff members of the Thai Embassy in Burma, and military and civilian officials.

Momauk Rally Denounces Kachin Insurgents

BK291428 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Feb 88

[Excerpts] A rally to denounce insurgents was held at Myothit village in Momauk Township at 1030 on 24 February in connection with a bomb exploded by members of the insurgent KIA [Kachin Independence Army] at a school concert held to mark the 41st Union Day at the Momauk High School. The bomb blast killed 13 innocent schoolchildren and 1 civilian, while 77 students were injured. [passage omitted]

After the rally, anti-insurgent units of Namteng, Konglaw, (Ti Ha), (Ti Khaw), Hinth, Man Naw, and (Sham Shu Ai) villages were given arms.

Mahathir Discusses Antinarcotics Work

BK261425 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 26 Feb 88

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, who is currently visiting Burma at the invitation of Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, accompanied by his wife and members of his entourage, today discussed narcotics control work with the Burmese team, headed by U Min Gaung, minister of home and religious affairs and chairman of the Central Narcotics Control Board, at 1100 today at the No. 2 Guesthouse of the Defense Ministry on Inya Road.

Also present at the meeting with the visiting prime minister and his wife were Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, minister of foreign affairs; Datuk Paduka Rafidah Aziz, minister of trade and industry; Datuk Oo Gin Sun, deputy minister from the Office of the Prime Minister; Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayub, deputy minister of home affairs; Mr Mohamed Amir Jaafar, Malaysian ambassador to Burma; and responsible officials.

Present on the Burmese side with the chairman of the Central Narcotics Control Board were U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs; U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of culture and information; Colonel Khin Maung Win, deputy minister of home and religious affairs and secretary of the Central Narcotics Control Board; and deputy ministers who are members of the board.

U Thein Aung, director general of police of the People's Police Force, used maps and explained in detail narcotics control work being carried out in Burma. The visiting prime minister asked him questions on the matter with great interest.

The visiting prime minister and members of his entourage later viewed the weapons, equipment, chemicals, raw opium, and heroin which were seized during the military operations against drugs. The visitors also viewed a display of illustrations on the drug treatment program, education programs for youths, students, and the public, and the cultivation of substitute crops for opium. An English publication on narcotics control activities in Burma published by the Central Narcotics Control Board was also presented to the guests.

The visiting prime minister and his entourage left the No. 2 Guesthouse at 1200.

Cambodia

PRACHEACHON Urges Strong Armed Forces

BK270930 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Feb 88

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Strive More Vigorously To Build and Consolidate the People's Armed Forces"]

[Text] The resolution of the fifth party congress clearly specified that it is imperative to work hard to vigorously build the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces in all fields. The Armed Forces must grow and develop rapidly to become the core used by the entire people in smashing the enemies and defending the fatherland.

During the past years, under the leadership of the KPRP and enjoying the assistance of fraternal socialist countries, especially the sincere assistance of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, we have made great headway in building our Armed Forces. Our regular, regional, and militia forces have all developed rapidly. We built and consolidated several additional units, and their fighting capability has been enhanced daily. Our divisions and regiments have taken up strong positions in regions assigned to them by higher authorities, especially along the Cambodian-Thai border. A large number of regular Army units have independently attacked the enemies, achieving excellent results, and have independently defended a number of positions in the place of the Vietnamese Army volunteers who had returned to Vietnam.

Regional and militia forces, which have gradually been strengthened, have joined the people in independently defending the localities and in proselytizing those who have been misguided by the enemies, persuading them to return to the revolutionary fold. From day to day, our Armed Forces have developed their position of mastery in successfully launching offensives against the enemies, gradually assuming the task of defending their own fatherland both along the border and inside the country.

All of this has made us very proud. However, the results so far have not fully met the requirements of the revolutionary tasks at this time, when the situation is increasingly favorable to our revolution. This means that we are still experiencing some shortcomings, urgently requiring us to work even harder to succeed in building the forces as well as in providing combat command.

In the current revolutionary situation in which our country has entered the fighting-while-negotiating phase, the struggle between our side and the enemies continues to be arduous, complex, and resolute. Though they have suffered one serious defeat after another, the enemies remain stubborn and refuse to abandon their strategic designs. Taking advantage of the new situation, the enemies will continue to accelerate armed activities while carrying out the tricks of peaceful changes, inciting internal splits, and sabotaging the Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity. When we drop our guard under unusual circumstances, they will resume the attacks to undermine our side to wrest the people and power from us.

The resolution of the sixth party Central Committee session clearly stipulated that the period between now and 1990 is most significant to the implementation of the fifth party congress resolution. It is a period when the situation changes from a phase in which we must fight militarily to another in which fighting and negotiation

must go side by side. Our political and diplomatic offensive in the new phase should entirely rely on the revolutionary advantages and real forces on the battlefield. For this reason, strengthening the position of being the master of the revolution both along the border and inside the country constitutes the most important and necessary task.

In 1988, the entire party, Army, and people must increase efforts to continue building and consolidating the People's Armed Forces so that they become larger, stronger, and more influential within the masses in terms of fighting spirit, morality, and discipline. Every unit of the Armed Forces must pay attention to heightening the quality of its cadres, its political command, and its combat capability. It is imperative to pay attention to strengthening and expanding the provincial and municipal armed forces and militia forces and, on this basis, to develop the regular Armed Forces, increase the number of fighting troops, and further build and strengthen the other necessary categories of specialized forces. At the same time, it is imperative to take good care of the livelihood of the soldiers. It is imperative to improve the troop recruitment procedure based on the national defense obligation and ideological work. It will always be imperative to increase the unified, centralized leadership of various levels from central down to grassroots, particularly to intensify the leading role of party committees of provinces, cities, and districts in the attacks to crush the enemies. It is imperative to build the local armed forces in all fields, political, ideological, and organizational; to take care of their livelihood and combat command; and at the same time, to constantly enhance close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, organize and improve the forces assigned to outposts, gradually assume mastery in and responsibility for ensuring the territorial defense in the place of the friendly forces, maintain battlefield advantages, carry on the combat and political cooperation for the immediate future, and resolve all eventual circumstances in view of guaranteeing a steady advance of the Cambodian revolution.

Once we succeed in firmly and vigorously building the Armed Forces, we will be able to successfully strengthen the position of being the master of the revolution on all battlefields. This also will be an effective force allowing us to launch a successful diplomatic offensive.

SPK Reports Thai Incursions in February
BK010538 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0404 GMT 1 Mar 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Mar (SPK)—In February, Thai L-19's, F-5's, A-37's, and helicopters made 23 reconnaissance flights over the Cambodia-Laos-Thailand tri-border intersection, Preah Vihear temple (Preah Vihear Province), Phnum Malai (Banteay Meanchey Province), and northwest Koh Kong (Koh Kong Province), from 2 to 4 km inside Cambodian territory.

Thai artillery fired an average of 180 to 200 shells daily at Hills 505, 300, 550, and Phnum Pchor (Battambang Province), and Hills 971 and 537 (Pursat Province).

During the same period, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, in cooperation with Vietnamese volunteer troops, seized 487 assorted weapons and other war materiel and apprehended 793 enemy soldiers who had infiltrated from Thailand to commit sabotage.

Mat Ly Visits Factory in Phnom Penh Suburb

BK270721 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0406 GMT 27 Feb 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Feb (SPK)—Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Union, visited the mechanical workshop No 2 in Chak Angre, Phnom Penh's southern suburb, on 26 February.

The Cambodian leader praised the remarkable development of the factory and emphasized the primordial role currently played by the Cambodian working class in national defense and construction on the basis of experiences of workers in fraternal socialist countries.

He called on workers to increase their efforts and bring out their creative spirit to promote production, thereby contributing to restoration of the national economy.

Concerning the country's current situation, Mat Ly reaffirmed the PRK Government's good intent to settle the conflict through peaceful means in order to restore peace in Cambodia as soon as possible.

More Vietnamese Soldiers Killed in Battambang

BK270058 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Feb 88

[Text] On 16 February, a Vietnamese battalion leaving Thmar Puok District to oppose us west of Route 69 in Thma Puok District [Battambang Province] encountered mines and an ambush laid by our National Army. Twenty-six enemy soldiers were killed at the scene and 15 others were wounded, for a total of 41 casualties. We also destroyed eight AK's, two B-40's, one B-41, and some materiel.

ICK Chairman Thanks Khieu Samphan for Message

BK280829 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of
Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27
Feb 88

[Reply message from Massamba Sarre, chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea Ad Hoc Committee, in response to congratulations from DK Vice President Khieu Samphan]

[Text] To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice chairman of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs:

Your Excellency Mr Vice President, I feel honored to have received your message expressing warmest congratulations on behalf of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and in your own name on my reelection as chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK]. I would like most respectfully to extend my deepest thanks to your excellency and to express the sincere thanks of the Senegalese Government, of the ad hoc committee, and of myself for this impressive friendly gesture.

I remain convinced that, as in the past, the ad hoc committee will certainly be able to rely on the fruitful cooperation of the CGDK and on your personal efforts to bring success to the committee in its lofty mission.

I would like to assure your excellency of my continued efforts for our common cause. I beg Your Excellency Mr Vice President to accept from me my highest and most respectful regards.

[Dated] New York, 3 February 1988

[Signed] Massamba Sarre, chairman of the ICK Ad Hoc Committee

Briefs

Bulgarian Trade Union Gift

Phnom Penh, 29 Feb (SPK)—Two metric tons of gifts in clothing and toys from the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions were given to Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions. The gifts were presented in Phnom Penh on 26 February by Krasnoda Kolev, Bulgarian acting charge d'affaires in Cambodia. [Summary] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 29 Feb 88 BK]

Men Sam-An Opens Political Course

Men Sam-An, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission, opened a 6-month political course for 295 cadres from various ministries, services, and units throughout the country on 29 February. In her address, Men Sam-An talked about the Cambodian revolution's all-round achievements in the past 9 years, exposed the enemies' perfidious maneuvers, and called on all cadres to study hard. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Mar 88 BK]

Indonesia

Suharto Meets Sudharmono, Murdani, Sutrisno
BK291334 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 29 Feb 88

[Excerpts] President Suharto is scheduled to hold his last meeting of current cabinet ministers and their spouses at Jakarta's Merdeka Palace tomorrow after delivering his accountability speech as mandated at the People's Consultative Assembly earlier in the morning. This was disclosed by Minister State Secretary Sudharmono after he met with the president at the Cendana Road presidential residence this afternoon. Sudharmono also reported to the president on final preparations to hold the general assembly of the People's Consultative Assembly. [passage omitted]

President Suharto also met with former Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] Commander General L.P. Murdani and new ABRI Commander General Tri Sutrisno. Gen Murdani reported to the president on the ceremony to transfer the post of ABRI commander to Gen Sutrisno in Jakarta earlier in the morning. On the occasion, President Suharto thanked Gen Murdani for successfully completing his tenure. Gen Sutrisno said he had received instruction from the president on ABRI's role in the future as a defense and sociopolitical force. Gen Sutrisno added he will issue his first order of the day to all ABRI personnel tomorrow.

[Begin Sutrisno recording in progress] ...I also reported to the president that I had received the tasks, responsibility, and post of the ABRI commander. I thanked the president in his capacity as supreme commander of the Armed Forces. I also want to thank all Indonesian people for the trust given to me. I need to have their prayers so myself and the rest of ABRI personnel will be able to carry out our tasks in the future. [words indistinct] [end recording]

To Address People's Assembly
BK270536 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0435 GMT
27 Feb 88

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 26 (ANTARA/OANA)—President Suharto in his capacity of mandatory of the People's Deliberative Assembly (MPR) will deliver his accountability speech on Tuesday [1 March] before a plenum of the MPR General Assembly which will be held from March 1 through 11.

The first day of the General Assembly will include a plenum, opening speech by the MPR chairman and the meetings of the factions.

Wednesday will see further meetings of the factions followed by a plenum and meetings of the factions on Thursday. On Friday, the General Assembly will be

continued by a plenum and meetings of the factions, including a general debate by the factions with regard to the presidential speech of accountability, and concluded by meetings of the factions.

Saturday will see a meeting of the leadership of MPR and the factions, a plenum, meetings of the commissions for the election of commission chiefs, and the drawing up of the working schedules of the commissions.

The commissions will be meeting on Sunday, March 6 followed by meetings of the factions, and on Monday, the commissions will meet again for drawing up their reports, concluded by meetings of the factions.

On Tuesday, the factions will continue their meetings, and the leadership of the MPR and the factions will also further meet, and to receive the presidential nomination, and preparations for the election of the president.

The whole of Wednesday will be devoted to a plenum for the discussion of the views of the factions and the passage of the decrees of MPR.

Thursday will see a plenum, meeting of the factions and a meeting between the leadership of MPR and the factions. The vice presidential nomination will be handled and the preparations for the election of the vice president will be continued in a plenum for the discussion of preparations for the swearing in of the president-elect and a study of the administrative requirements for a future vice president.

Friday, March 11, a plenum will cover the swearing in of the president and the presentation of the MPR decrees to the president/mandatory of MPR, followed by a plenum covering a consultation with the president on the future vice president. This will be followed by a plenum.

Mokhtar Says No Defense Cooperation Commitment
BK261524 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1420 GMT 26 Feb 88

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 26 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Indonesia can never enter into a defense cooperation that is binding with other countries, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said today.

Replying a question at his weekly press conference, the minister said a full defense cooperation with another country (as the United States has urged for in the past few years between Asia-Pacific countries to share the responsibility of maintaining regional security) is impossible for Indonesia.

For Indonesia, he said, apart from the question of cost, it would also contradict our foreign policy guidelines and our commitments to the nonaligned principles.

Mokhtar explained that Indonesia's engagements in some defense cooperation with several members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), including Malaysia and Singapore, are mainly in form of joint military exercises and training of personnel in each other countries.

House Passes Bills on Armed Forces Role

*BK261532 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English
23 Feb 88 p 3*

[Text] Jakarta (JP) The House of Representatives (DPR) passed into law here yesterday [22 February] the bill on defense and security and the bill on military service.

Defense Minister Poniman said the two laws aim at making the best use of available human resources.

"The enactment of the law on defense and security will speed up the recruitment as well as the regeneration of Armed Forces personnel," he said. "The law on military service clarifies the requirements set down in the 1945 Constitution for citizen participation in national defense," he explained.

New provisions in the new laws include promotion of Armed Forces personnel who become invalid or suffer losses while on duty, Poniman said.

Under the new laws two categories of military service are open for citizens. Every citizen may elect to pursue a lifelong military career with the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) or be drafted into military service on a short-term basis.

The law on defense and security is an improvement of Law No. 20/1982 which better clarifies the organization, function, and position of the nation's police, defense and security management and the dual function of the Armed Forces.

"The content of the new law has been expanded about 34 percent from the older law. At least four new chapters and seven clauses have been included. This has made the law more lucid, better and more perfect than the older one," Arnold Baramuli of the Golkar [Functional Group] faction, who chaired the special committee on the formulation of the laws told THE JAKARTA POST.

The law on military service classifies members of the Indonesian Armed Forces into five categories including career soldiers, short-service soldiers, voluntary reserve soldiers, full compulsory service soldiers and compulsory reserve soldiers.

Career soldiers are citizens who choose military service as a lifelong profession and short service soldiers are those who voluntarily take up military service for a limited period of not less than five years.

Voluntary reserve soldiers are citizens who take up military service and training over an extended period without abandoning their daily routine work. Full compulsory service soldiers are citizens drafted into military service for a continuous period of two years, while compulsory reserve soldiers are those drafted over a maximum period of five years.

The new law also extends the retirement age for officers holding the ranks of colonel upward to 60. The old law set the military retirement age at 45 for non-commissioned officers and 55 for officers.

Yesterday's plenary session, which was chaired by Deputy Speaker Syaiful Sulun, was attended by 397 out of 499 DPR members and heard views from all four factions of the DPR.

The session was also attended by Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani and other senior officers of the armed forces.

Meanwhile, in a meeting on the Armed Forces doctrine in Cilangkap, South Jakarta, Saturday, Murdani said the formulation of the bill on military service had a strategic meaning in the state's defense and security program because it will ensure a 'stable and dynamic' system of the security arrangement for the sake of development.

The one-day meeting which aimed at reviewing the doctrine of the Armed Forces was attended by 200 participants.

Ratifies 1988-89 Draft Budget

*BK270758 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0700 GMT 27 Feb 88*

[Report by Radio Republik Indonesia reporter Suparno from Senayan, Jakarta—live]

[Text] The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia today ratified the 1988-89 draft state budget. The budget, which totals over 28.9 trillion rupiah, is made up of domestic revenue amounting to 21.8 trillion rupiah and development revenue totalling 7.1 trillion rupiah. Routine and development expenditures are estimated at 20.1 trillion and 8.8 trillion rupiah respectively. The finance minister, who represented the government, said that the ratification of the 1988-89 draft state budget reflects the success of the government and the house in laying a constitutional basis for the continuity of national development.

Role of Communist Youth Overseas Viewed

*BK270850 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English
23 Feb 88 pp 1,8*

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja stressed that Indonesia should not pay much attention to the 35 banned PKI [Indonesian Communist Party]

youths who attended the International communist conference in Budapest last month because the nation already has a potent ideology of Pancasila and Indonesians are not attracted to Communist ideology. Those youths are just flogging the dead horse therein and therewithal.

Mokhtar made this remark replying to questions of newsmen moments before the arrival of Iran's Foreign Minister at the Sukarno-Hatta airport Monday [22 February]. Newsmen asked him on the statement of BANKIN [National Intelligence Coordinating Board] Chief at the meeting with the Commission I (Defence, Foreign Affairs and Information) last week about the subject. The BAKIN Chief had called for promotion of vigilance due to the presence of 35 Indonesian youths at the conference in Budapest, Hungary.

Mokhtar emphasized that even the Communists themselves are now uninterested in communism. "So many people in Russia, in East Europe and Vietnam are running away to other countries. We do not need to worry, because we have an ideology which guarantees Muslims, Christians, Buddhists and Hindus to live in harmony and can have freedom, liberty, ownership of land, unlike the conditions in Communist system".

Replying to a question on the lecture of former [U.S.] Ambassador to Indonesia Marshall Green wherein he had stated on the need for Indonesia for normalization of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, Mokhtar said he was free to have that view, but the way he treated us was not right. "He said he did not understand why we had not done so. *As if we are responsible to him.* We can also, in return, ask we do not understand why the United States had not criticized Israel about its barbaric deeds in the West Bank and Gaza, for example? Meantime, let us regard that Marshall Green is already an old man".

When a foreign correspondent said that he (Green) was not healthy in mind, Mokhtar replied in the negative.

On the normalization itself, Mokhtar said that was the right of President Suharto. "We could well understand the ramifications of the problem with China. They were responsible for the coup in 1965, which resulted in the death of so many of our generals. And the Embassy of the People's Republic of China had even refused to put the flag at halfmast, then. So, they should apologize for the blunder they had done in the past."

Mokhtar said during the 30th anniversary of the Asian African conference here, he had arranged for the Chinese Foreign Minister to pay a call on President Suharto. But, few days before the schedule, the Chinese Foreign Minister, told him that he could not upkeep the promise due to an urgent matter in Beijing. [passage omitted]

Daily Analyzes Sihanouk's Position, Concerns

BK290824 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian
17 Feb 88 p 6

[Editorial: "Sihanouk is between the tiger and the crocodile"]

[Text] There is a Cambodian proverb which says: "Going into the river, one will be swallowed by the crocodile; going into the jungle, one will be devoured by the tiger." This proverb has more or less the same meaning as being between the devil and the deep blue sea.

Putting aside the above proverb, we can say that the Cambodian people now seem to be between the Vietnamese tiger and the Khmer Rouge crocodile. It takes no less a figure than someone of Prince Sihanouk's caliber to point out that the Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese forces pose an equal threat to the Cambodian people. Sihanouk adds that the Cambodian people hate and are fearful of the Khmer Rouge more than the Vietnamese.

Sihanouk is fully aware that the 40,000-odd Khmer Rouge forces vastly outnumber the total combination of his own followers, Son Sann's, and the Phnom Penh regime forces. In addition, the Khmer Rouge is backed by the PRC.

We have observed that Sihanouk's moves, which often look like acrobatic diplomacy, have an obvious objective, namely to facilitate the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia at the right time and in a manner which ensures that the Khmer Rouge will not assume power again in the country.

Prince Sihanouk's way of thinking may run like this: What is the use of my exerting strenuous efforts to work for the withdrawal of Vietnamese tiger if I am to become the next victim of the Khmer Rouge crocodile? Sihanouk's ultimate goal may appear very difficult to achieve because he is dealing with hostile factions, all of them communists.

The current Cambodian problem originated from a split within the ruling Cambodian communist regime between the PRC-backed Pol Pot group and the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin group.

Under the auspices of the PRC and ASEAN, the CGDK was established under the symbolic leadership of Prince Sihanouk with the main backbone consisting of the Khmer Rouge forces, while the two other forces under Sihanouk and Son Sann are much weaker. However, the CGDK has gained wide international recognition.

For the past 9 years with the support of the PRC and ASEAN, the Coalition Government has pursued a strategy of isolating Vietnam politically and economically while at the same time waging guerrilla warfare. On the other hand, with the support of the Soviet Union,

Vietnam has pursued a strategy of consolidating the position of the Phnom Penh regime and trying to eliminate the resistance forces, especially the Khmer Rouge.

It can be said now that the two strategies have failed or have not yet achieved their objectives. In the meantime, a new factor has emerged in the form of new leadership in the Soviet Union (Gorbachev), the PRC (Deng Xiaoping), and Vietnam (Nguyen Van Linh), all of whom attach great significance to economic development.

To finance their economic development, these communist countries see the need to end their involvement in armed conflicts, such as in Afghanistan and Cambodia. These conflicts are not only costly, but also undermine their international image.

This situation lent an opportunity for Prince Sihanouk to take new initiatives because nobody but he could afford to do so. To enable him to take an independent initiative, he took a temporary leave of absence and even resigned as president of the CGDK.

These moves are aimed at reaching an agreement with the Phnom Penh government and an indirect one with Hanoi. Sihanouk also said that the PRC and Khmer Rouge had secretly hoped his efforts would not succeed. Their hopes came true when it turned out that Phnom Penh continued to follow Hanoi's line.

Therefore, Sihanouk has come to a logical conclusion that the solution to the Cambodian problem will be found only when he and Hanoi can reach a direct agreement on the manner and timing of a Vietnamese troop withdrawal which will ensure that the Khmer Rouge does not return to power. At this point, Hanoi still avoids the issue by saying that the Cambodians must solve the problem themselves.

In our opinion, if Vietnam wishes to leave Cambodia without giving the Khmer Rouge a chance to return to power, Hanoi will sooner or later see the logic behind Sihanouk's moves.

Laos

Members of Delegation to Bangkok Talks Named *BK010258 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao* 0000 GMT 1 Mar 88

[Press Release Issued by LPDR Council of Ministers Office on 29 February]

[Text] In pursuing and implementing the LPDR Government's statement dated 25 January 1988 and in response to the proposal contained in the message dated 24 February 1988 from His Excellency Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihhan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, for political talks to settle the Lao-Thai border conflict in the vicinity of Laos' Boten District and Thailand's Chat

Trakan District and to the reply message dated 26 February 1988 from His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihhan to His Excellency Prem Tinsulanon, the Office of the Council of Ministers issues a press release naming the members of the LPDR Government delegation as follows: 1. Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, head of the delegation;

2. Thongloun Sisoulit, deputy minister attached to the Council of Ministers, deputy head;

3. Thongsai Inthaphon, chief of the Administrative Committee of the Council of Ministers, member;

4. Somchan Thavitham, chief of the Overall Department attached to the Council of Ministers, member;

5. Bounkeut Sangsomsak, deputy chief of the International Organization Department of the LPDR Foreign Ministry, member.

The LPDR Government's delegation will leave for Bangkok on the morning of 3 March 1988 for talks with the delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand to settle the existing border conflict in the vicinity of Laos' Boten District in Sayaboury Province and Thailand's Chat Trakan District in Phitsanulok Province. [Dated] Vientiane, 29 February 1988 [Signed] The Office of the LPDR Council of Ministers

Joint Military Commission Continues Activities *BK010945 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao* 0430 GMT 1 Mar 88

[Text] The joint Lao-Thai military commission—the Lao side is headed by Colonel Somboun Sisavat and the Thai side by Colonel Thawisak Khetsali—has been holding a series of consultations on the implementation of the agreement reached by the Lao and Thai military delegations on 17 February. From 19 to 26 February, the commission inspected the commencement of the cease-fire, the ban on all forms of military movements on ground and in the air by both sides' troops on the left and right banks of the Heuang River as appeared in the map of scale 1:50,000 that was agreed upon by both sides, and the disengagement of troops including weapons and war equipment and military installation of the two countries out of the area prescribed in the two items of the cease-fire agreement within 48 hours from 0800 on 19 February 1988 to 0800 on 21 February. The commission also inspected the ban on movements of armed forces of both sides or any preparation for a military assault in the area indicated in the cease-fire agreement and removed landmines and retrieved the bodies of dead soldiers of both sides from Hill 1428.

The report further said that on 27 February, the joint Lao-Thai military commission, along with technical teams, continued searching for landmines and the bodies of dead soldiers of both sides on Hills 1132 and 1184, where six bodies of Thai soldiers were expected to be retrieved soon.

As reported earlier, the joint Lao-Thai military commission has been making joint efforts to remove landmines and retrieve bodies of Lao and Thai soldiers who were killed at various hills. On 28 February, the Lao team, headed by Lieutenant Colonel Khamman Komma-meuang, of the joint military commission officially handed over the bodies of four Thai soldiers who were killed on Hill 1182 to the Thai team, headed by Colonel Thawisak Khetsali. The ceremony was held at the office of the Thai team in the joint military committee at Muang Phae village in Na Haeo District of Loei Province.

Election Law Seminar in Vientiane Concludes

BK011039 Vientiane KPL in English
0918 GMT 1 Mar 88

[Text] Vientiane, March 1 (KPL)—The one-week workshop on general election law held in Vientiane ended yesterday [29 February].

The seminar presided over by Sisomphon Lovansai, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting president of the People's Supreme Assembly, was attended by over fifty cadres coming from state and public organisation institutions.

The workshop participants studied party resolutions and government decrees and directives on the general elections.

Philippines

Marcos Issues Statement on Possible Return

HK010913 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 1 Mar 88

[Text] We have been given a copy of former President Ferdinand Marcos' statement through his spokesman, Leonie Tan, about his announcement to cooperate with the Aquino government in solving the insurgency problem and in saving the country from economic crisis. This is the statement of former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos read by Leonie Tan from Hawaii:

[Begin Tan recording in English] I welcome the sincere and honest efforts by the present Philippine Government to invite all political factions to organize one united political structure, supporting the civil government and the Armed Forces of the Philippines, to solve the crisis of insurgency and economic collapse without bloodshed and violence.

We must recognize the achievement of the present administration in being able to survive this long when many countries, especially those belonging to the Third World, have floundered and gone underwater. For this we must openly and candidly congratulate the Aquino government. Even my followers who have been consulted realized that we must respond in the same tenor to this inspired woe [as heard] of the present leadership. We

are ready to appoint our representatives to negotiate the details and conditions under which my family and I shall return to the Philippines for the salvation of the country from the bloody takeover by communist insurgents.

We will never be short in our sacrifices, even at the cost of our lives, fortune, and honor as we have demonstrated repeatedly. This is the end of the statement. [end recording]

That is the former president's statement through his spokesman Leonie Tan.

Must Return Wealth

HK010551 Hong Kong AFP in English 0536 GMT
1 Mar 88

[Text] Manila, March 1 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino Tuesday told her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos to return his allegedly stolen wealth to the Philippines if he hopes to be allowed home from exile in Hawaii.

The statement came one day after she confirmed sending two emissaries to meet with Mr. Marcos at his request, sparking rumors of a deal and a Marcos homecoming.

Hours after the confirmation, Mr. Marcos sent an unusual congratulatory message to her from Honolulu through a Manila radio station and said he was prepared to negotiate terms for his return.

Foreign diplomats here doubt Mr. Marcos will return soon, saying it could destabilize the country as it seeks to quell a communist insurgency and ease economic problems which he left behind.

"The first thing he has to do is to return what he stole from our country," Mrs. Aquino told reporters at the presidential palace Tuesday as the capital buzzed with talk of Mr. Marcos's possible return.

She accuses the 70-year-old former martial law ruler of amassing up to 10 billion dollars through graft and corruption during his 20-year regime, which was toppled by a popular revolt in February 1986.

Radio stations were swamped Tuesday with calls for or against Mr. Marcos's return, still a highly divisive issue in this nation of 57 million people.

Mrs. Aquino confirmed Monday that she sent her uncle, Congressman Francisco Sumulong, and cousin, Emigdio Tanjuatco, to Honolulu in late January and early February after Mr. Marcos said he had a message for her.

"I told both Congressman Sumulong and Congressman Tanjuatco just to listen to what he has to say," she said Tuesday.

Mr. Marcos, in a message read by his spokesman Leonie Tan over the Manila radio station DZXL Monday, said "we must openly and candidly congratulate the Aquino government."

"We must recognize the achievement of the present administration in being able to survive this long when many countries, especially those belonging to the Third World, have floundered and gone underwater," it said.

"We are ready to appoint our representatives to negotiate the details and conditions under which my family and I can return to the Philippines," it added.

Senators Oppose Return

*HK010513 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0400 GMT 1 Mar 88*

[Text] The Senate has declared that it will oppose any moves to allow former president Marcos back into the Philippines. More and more senators are saying that it is still not time for Marcos to return, because allowing him back could endanger the nation's stability.

Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, however, says Marcos should be allowed to return because he is a Filipino and this is his country. Opposition to Marcos' return comes from Senators Aquilino Pimentel, Heherson Alvarez, Sotero Laurel, Teopisto Guingona, and Ernesto Herrera.

MNLF Admits No Formal Bid for Islamic Body

*HK011109 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1000 GMT 1 Mar 88*

[Text] The MNLF today admitted that their group has not made formal application for membership in the Organization of Islamic Conference [OIC]. In a long distance interview from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, MNLF spokesman Ustadz Sharif Zain Jali said that there was only a verbal agreement between the MNLF and the OIC secretary general concerning the possible admission of the Muslim group in the international organization. Jali however, said that the MNLF's membership bid ranks third on the OIC's agenda for the forthcoming meeting in Jordan.

[Begin Jali recording] Since the talks began to fail a long time ago, the OIC has been saying that the MNLF has to submit its application for membership. The OIC secretary general said we should have become a member by now. Our application is pending. There is no need to write it down, it is already understood. The MNLF is an observer in the OIC and this will just be a verbal matter. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Jali denied that the MNLF is preparing attacks in Mindanao. The military had previously reported that several groups belonging to the MNLF were seen gathering in the various parts of the southern region.

[Begin Jali recording] That is not true. They are not preparing for war. The forces that the military is talking about are the regular MNLF forces assigned in Central Mindanao. [end recording]

Ambassador Downplays MNLF-NPA Links

*HK011041 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English
1 Mar 88 p 8*

[Text] Philippine Ambassador to the United States Emmanuel Pelaez yesterday downplayed reports that the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) was linking forces with the New People's Army in Mindanao.

At the same time, he boosted further indications that the MNLF's bid to become a member of the influential Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) would be denied.

Talking with Malacanang reporters after he bade farewell to President Aquino prior to his return to Washington, Mr Pelaez said the MNLF may have some "tactical" arrangements with the NPA in battling military forces in certain areas in Mindanao but "the MNLF and the NPA will never get together because the MNLF is Muslim and Muslims never want to have anything to do with communists."

He also said that envoys representing the member states in the OIC have told him and other official representatives of the government that there is "not even an application (by the MNLF) for membership in the organization."

Furthermore, he said, "only states can be members (in the OIC) and to be a state, you must have a territory, you must have people, you must have a country."

Mr Pelaez also said he has spoken with the "highest officials of Saudi Arabia who said they will not favor the move of Misuari."

This is because, first, "because they are against violence, and second, they are against any separatist movement" which apparently, to him, the MNLF is.

Currently, he said, there is a "technical" ceasefire in hostilities between the Government and the MNLF in Mindanao.

This ceasefire, however, will be broken only if the MNLF provokes government troops in the island to attack.

He said a military solution to the MNLF (and other armed rebel groups in Mindanao) in Mindanao can "keep peace and order but eventually, the solution will be what the President has resorted to, as shown in her trip to Tawi Tawi and Zamboanga over the weekend."

He said the President went to Tawi Tawi "to show the people of Mindanao that there is caring for them, and that she would take care of their basic needs like water, health services, education and the like, as well as to inform the Muslims that they are now well-represented in the country.

"The Muslims are now in the highest circle of government and this includes Muslim members in the Supreme court, in Congress and in local governments and they are all participating in the exercise of sovereignty under the Philippine government," Mr Pelaez said.

At the same time, he called MNLF leader Nur Misuari an "ambitious man who wants to separate Mindanao from the rest of the country and make it his own fiefdom which of course the people there will never accept."

Local Officials Warned Against Backing MNLF
HK011043 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 1 Mar 88 p 11

[By Mario Feliciano]

[Text] Zamboanga City—Local governments Secretary Luis Santos warned elective officials against supporting the bid of the Moro National Liberation Front for membership in the Organization of Islamic Conference.

Santos, who was here during President Aquino's visit Friday, said that supporting the MNLF stand is tantamount to treason, like giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

"Definitely, we cannot allow the MNLF to have political control over any territory of the country. We will call upon the Armed Forces of the Philippines to clear the area and let the duly elected officialdom govern in accordance to the law," Santos said.

Santos made the statement in answer to a question on what the government intends to do with the controlled areas," which he called is only temporary because the ceasefire is still in force. [sentence as published]

"We are trying to unite this nation and this government is bending backwards to accommodate our Muslim brothers who are advocating secession," he said.

Speaking for the military, Maj. Gen. Cesar Tapia, Southern Command chief, said the Armed Forces "will not tolerate any group that threatens this country. We will not provide them sanctuaries anywhere. However, the case of the MNLF is something different as the President is determined to pursue peaceful negotiations."

He said the military have been ordered to respect the presence of the MNLF forces in certain areas where their families live.

He said MNLF members "have a right to settle down somewhere and it does not mean that the areas are under their control. We can go there and say this area is in our hands. What we are trying to avoid is a confrontation because we want to have all peaceful means exploited before we decide on a more drastic measure."

Meanwhile, Ustadz Sharif Zain Jali, MNLF civilian spokesman, said Sunday that the MNLF "is not ready to fight anew with the Philippine Armed Forces."

Jali, who is also spiritual adviser of MNLF chairman Nur Misuari, said fighting is not a solution to the Mindanao crisis. "The solution should be political," he said.

He said President Aquino's visit here last Friday was just like Misuari's entry into Surigao and the eastern and northern parts of Mindanao last year.

Misuari visited these areas "to manifest his claim to Mindanao" while President Aquino's purpose was "to manifest the territorial integrity of the Philippines," Jali said.

According to him, Ms. Aquino set foot on Tawi Tawi just to show that the southernmost island is a Philippine concern.

Jali said the President came to Tawi Tawi in answer to Rep. Alawadin Bandon's recent report before the House of Representatives that the islands' inhabitants have expressed a desire to be part of Malaysia.

Residents of some of the island municipalities of Tawi Tawi reportedly get news and information from radio stations in Malaysia. They also reportedly use Malaysian currency in some areas.

Formation of Peace Councils Announced
HK011039 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 1 Mar 88 p 6

[By staff member Tress Martelino]

[Text] The creation of peace and order councils (POCS) from the national to municipal levels will begin next week after the guidelines for these organizations, approved by President Aquino yesterday, is signed shortly.

Local Governments Secretary Luis Santos, chairman of the National Peace and Order Council (NPOC) told newsmen that NPOC's main objective was to mobilize total civilian support in the Government's drive against insurgency, secession, and lawless elements.

It will also link up with regional development councils to ensure faster delivery of basic services to barangay as well as to monitor the performance of local officials.

Santos said that under the POC setup, the military will have minimal participation although all POCs will have a military component.

"This new strategy will effectively put in place a mechanism to ensure an immediate, effective, and just response to emergencies," Santos explained.

"Hindi kamukha nung araw, kung may abuses [unlike in the past, when there were abuses], you complain to a general but they get buried in the bureaucracy, walang response [no response] We cannot allow that anymore," he added.

The secretary said that the Government has realized that the military alone cannot solve the insurgency and secession problem. It was then decided that the people was a "tremendous intelligence network" if they can be tapped to help in the effort.

"Ang citizen, pag ginagalang mo ang rights niya at nakita niya that you are sincere in preventing abuse [when the citizen sees that his rights are respected and that you are sincere in preventing abuse] in helping the poor, he will trust you. If they trust you, you will succeed, alam mo ang NPA (New People's Army) nagdadaan sa barrio, Pag tumulong ang tao ituturo lang yan e. Wala silang tatawan basta tumulong ang tao," [you know that the NPA passes through the villages; if the people help, they will point out the NPAs. There is no place for them to hide if the people help] Santos insisted.

The creation of POCs nationwide is expected to be the focus of the President's speech before all proclaimed local executives this week.

The POCs, initiated by the late local governments secretary, Jaime Ferrer, are also supposed to be in place before March 18 when the Organization of Islamic conference (OIC) will meet to decide whether or not to recognize the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

Verified reports have been received that the different separatist groups in Mindanao have closed ranks to "create waves" and attract attention to the OIC meeting, the DLG [Department of Local Governments] revealed.

The reports state that 1,000 Tausugs from Sulu, who form the security force of MNLF leader Nur Misuari, have been distributed among the various Muslim factions to "reinforce discipline." Shipment of modern Russian weapons has also been received, according to the report.

Communist Parties' Links With USSR Viewed
HK251009 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
25 Feb 88 p 6

[From column by Jesus Bigornia: "Huks, NPA Locked in Mortal Combat"]

[Text] Like the mythical phoenix, the once-overpowering Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Hapon (Hukbalahap) [Huk-People's Liberation Army] has sprung up from oblivion

and, surprise of surprises, is locked in mortal combat with the New People's Army in eastern Pampanga. As vigilante groups operating with the tacit support of government authorities, they have, reports claim, cleared the towns along the Pampanga river like Candaba, San Simon and Apalit among others of roving NPA units.

The uninitiated may well ask why two pro-communist movements are now fighting each other. Historically, the Hukbalahap was the military arm of the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) [Philippine Communist Party], while the NPA is its equivalent in the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). And there could lie the reason for the conflict. Its strength broken in the late 1950's by then president Magsaysay, the PKP abandoned its armed struggle for state power to seek it via the parliamentary route. The Hukbalahap had disbanded, paving the way for the birth of a more rabid revolutionary splinter, the CPP and its NPA military arm.

Where before the PKP enjoyed sole fraternal ties to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), the connection appears to have weakened with Moscow appearing more interested in making contacts with the CPP splinter group. Over the past two years there have been quite a number of indications that the CPP seeks to move closer to its Soviet counterpart and that the CPSU has become more receptive to contacts with CPP representatives.

The acknowledged chairman of the CPP, Armando Liwanag, is quoted in a special issue of the party's newspaper, ANG BAYAN [THE NATION], as saying that "we are now in the process of seeking and establishing relations with the ruling parties in Eastern Europe and elsewhere." In his statement, Liwanag was reported to have admitted that the ruling parties he referred to "have been of great help to the national liberation movements and newly liberated peoples" and that it would be ironical if the CPP or the communist parties abroad would refuse to establish relations.

A scrutiny of the international activities of leaders of the CPP indicates that the Party is laying the groundwork for increased contacts with the Soviets. These include: 1) attendance of a ranking officer of the radical Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) [1 May Movement] at a labor conference in Moscow in February 1987. The KMU officer reportedly carried with him a message from the CPP leadership seeking further meetings between leaders of the Philippine party and those of its Soviet counterpart; 2) senior CPP cadres have met with Soviet officials in Western Europe throughout 1987 for the purpose of building support within the CPSU for a reexamination of CPSU's support for the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas, and 3) visits of CPP cadres to Hanoi on labor and feminist issue junkets.

Such moves designed, it would appear, to belittle the PKP in the eyes of Soviet leaders may have triggered the activation of the remnants of the Hukbalahaps. However, the more credible explanation for the present confrontation could be control of territory. Where before the Huks used to dominate Central Luzon, including Pam-panga, elements of the outlawed NPA have made inroads into the rural communities in that province to the exclusion of the older military organization. According to reliable sources, the Huks, operating on home ground, have engaged NPA units in armed encounters—and scored mini-victories.

More Troops Sent to Bicol, Panay, Negros

*HK010555 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0400 GMT 1 Mar 1988*

[Text] The military is dispatching more troops to Bicol, Panay, and Negros to launch an intensified campaign against the insurgents. This was announced by Colonel Oscar Florendo, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] spokesman, after recent rebel attacks on military detachments and hospitals in the Visayas and the Bicol region.

Military Doubling Efforts Against Rebels

*HK010905 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 1 Mar 88*

[Text] The military is doubling its efforts against the NPA rebels due to the latter's show of force by raids and ambushes on military personnel. The most recent rebel attack was in Santa Catalina, Negros Oriental, where nine persons were killed. Here are the details from Jojo Solante of Bombo Radio, Cebu:

[Begin recording] Several NPA members, including their commander, and five PC troopers were killed during a raid on a PC detachment in the town of Santa Catalina, Negros Oriental yesterday. According to Brigadier General Mariano Baccay, Recom [Regional Command] chief, more than 200 rebels raided the 336th PC Company detachment at 0800 GMT yesterday.

The slain constables are: Staff Sergeant Crispin Tungson, Sergeant Jesus Tumapang, Sergeant Abubakar Arasain, Constable 2d Class Nestor Mambiar, and Patrolman 1st Class Jessie Navarro. According to General Baccay, 336th PC Company commander Captain Nabia was also wounded. The 25 men of the PC detachment fought the rebels for 50 minutes. The NPA withdrew when their leader, identified as Commander Roger, was killed. In an interview with Bombo Radio, Cebu, the Recom 7 chief said this is the greatest damage so far done by the NPA in Central Visayas Region. [passage indistinct]

Baccay also said that he will issue recommendations for the courageous constables who defended the camp to General Renato de Villa. [end recording]

Military Captures Surigao Rebel Camp

*HK011437 Hong Kong AFP in English 1429 GMT
1 Mar 88*

[Text] Manila, March 1 (AFP)—Government forces captured a heavily-fortified communist guerrilla camp in a southern province following a mortar and artillery attack, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said Tuesday.

The attack last week forced some 80 New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas led by Roman Catholic priest-turned-rebel Father Frank Navarro to abandon the camp at a mountain in Surigao del Sur province, PNA said.

There were no reports of casualties.

PNA quoted an army battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Edilberto Adan, as saying the camp contained trenches, booby traps, bunkers, lecture halls, a kitchen and a communal farm.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has appealed for civilian support for the government's efforts against the 19-year-old NPA rebellion.

"We shall have to continue to call for civilian support for the counter-insurgency effort of the government," Mr. Ramos told reporters late Monday as he attended a wake for a slain military officer at Fort Bonifacio, a military camp in suburban Manila.

Mr. Ramos said that "in the long run," the armed forces will "prevail" over the NPA. "When I say in the long run, I mean not right now. I am very optimistic that we shall be able to prevail," he said.

Ramos Calls for More Civilian Cooperation

*HK011115 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1000 GMT 1 Mar 88*

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos is calling on civilians to cooperate with the military in solving the insurgency problem. He made the statement in an interview with newsmen during the burial of Lieutenant Felix Brawner III, a Scout Ranger, and son of Brigadier General Felix Brawner, who was killed in an ambush staged by the NPA in Albay. The details from Jonathan Cristobal:

[Begin recording] Ramos stated that civilian cooperation is very important to the Armed Forces. The civilians could give information regarding suspicious persons in their neighborhood, diggings in the streets where landmines or dynamite could be planted, and other early warning information regarding NPA activities. He added that the families of those in military service are making great sacrifices, and this should be remembered and understood by civilians. Felix Brawner III, son of Brigadier General Felix Brawner, commanding general of the Northern Luzon Command in Isabela, was a

member of the PMA's [Philippine Military Academy] class of 1984 and commanding officer of the (?5th) Support Company of the 1st Scout Ranger Battalion in Bicol. [end recording]

Expresses Willingness To Resign

HK010939 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER*
in English 1 Mar 88 pp 1,10

[By Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos told lawmakers yesterday he would resign if Congress can prove he is the source of disunity in the Armed Forces.

He acknowledged that there is a faction in the military which is against him. Ramos said his "enemies from within" have launched a massive effort to destroy him.

The former AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff was evidently referring to, among other things, a document submitted to the bicameral Commission on Appointments [CA] detailing alleged irregularities and scandals involving him. The document was signed purportedly by junior AFP officers who did not identify themselves.

While the document was anonymously written, it has been used by some lawmakers to block Congress' confirmation of Ramos' appointment as defense chief.

Ramos also hinted the government would enforce the Constitution's provision banning nuclear weapons in the country, nicknamed no-nukes provision, should the country's leaders decide to renegotiate the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement.

Ramos told a closed-door hearing of the CA's committee on national defense a renegotiated treaty should provide that the bases be used solely for "conventional purposes." Senators in the meeting said this meant "bases which are nuclear-free."

Ramos and Gen. Renato de Villa, the Armed Forces chief of staff, were grilled by committee members on a broad range of issues as part of the preliminary confirmation hearings. They are expected to get the committee-level approval today.

Ramos' statement, though not the official government stand, is believed to be the prevailing sentiment among top policymakers. Though not necessarily opposed to the presence of nuclear weapons inside the bases, the leaders believe the constitutional provision, should be upheld.

Sen. Leticia Ramos-Shahani, head of the Senate's powerful foreign relations committee and Ramos' sister, earlier said the United States might lose interest in retaining its bases here if the Charter's no-nukes provision is strictly enforced.

Opposition Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile believes the U.S. would abandon its Philippine bases once a no-nukes law is passed by Congress and the law is strictly enforced.

Enrile said the U.S. would find no need to maintain the bases for conventional warfare.

Though the Americans have neither confirmed nor denied the presence of nuclear weapons in their military facilities here, the general perception is that Clark Air Base in Pampanga is being used to store nuclear weapons and that Subic Naval Base regularly plays host to nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed warships of the U.S. Navy.

In Shahani's committee are three bills, all seeking to enforce the charter's no-nukes provision.

Two bills seek to prohibit the entry, sale, transport and storage of nuclear weapons, gadgets and facilities in the country. Another seeks the creation of a Nuclear Committee which would enforce the proposed no-nukes law.

Appointment Endorsed

HK010925 Manila *Radio Veritas in Tagalog*
0700 GMT 1 Mar 88

[Text] The Commission on Appointments Committee on Defense has already recommended the confirmation of Fidel Ramos as secretary of national defense. However, in the Senate meeting held today the committee failed to act on the appointment of AFP General Renato de Villa. The committee's recommendation to confirm Ramos' appointment will be discussed by the commission in the Senate's plenary session tomorrow.

Meanwhile, De Villa's confirmation is still delayed due to some legal questions over his appointment. De Villa is scheduled to retire on 1 April.

Said To Support Nuclear Ban

HK010941 Manila *BUSINESS STAR* in English
1 Mar 88 p 24

[By Raissa Espinosa-Robles]

[Text] Defense Secretary-nominee Fidel V. Ramos told the Commission on Appointments (CA) yesterday that he would push for the implementation of the nuclear-free provision of the Constitution in the coming review of the Military Bases Agreement (MBA), *BUSINESS STAR* learned from several high-level CA sources.

Meanwhile, Ramos' confirmation is likely to be endorsed today by the national defense committee of the CA.

One of the BUSINESS STAR sources quoted Ramos as saying that "the storage of nuclear weapon must be phased out. This should be stored far away from the Philippines. Even the transit of nuclear-powered [as published] aircraft and nuclear ships must be at a decent distance from our shores."

Ramos argued that the activities of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base are directed toward conventional warfare and, therefore, they do not require nuclear weapons.

In a separate interview, Emmanuel Pelaez, Philippine ambassador to the United States, also told BUSINESS STAR that the Philippines had asked for a clear-cut prohibition on the storage of nuclear weapons in the bases during the 1976 MBA negotiations. (Pelaez was a negotiator in the 1956 and 1976 bases talks.)

In response, the American negotiating panel offered the inclusion of a provision similar to that in the U.S.-Spanish security treaty, Pelaez said. This prohibited the storage of nuclear weapons on Spanish soil but did not prohibit the entry or passage of nuclear-powered or nuclear-bearing vessels.

"Obviously, the Americans had in mind the entry into the Olongapo naval base of vessels with nuclear weapons on board," Pelaez pointed out in an article he wrote for a Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) publication. In the end, then president Marcos did not insist on the inclusion of the nuclear-free provision in the MBA, Pelaez told BUSINESS STAR.

Another negotiator in the 1976 MBA review recalled that then U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "pleaded with us not to raise this issue in the negotiations."

Then Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile, who participated in the negotiations, said Kissinger had talked privately with him and then Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo.

Kissinger said the matter would be dealt with "at the highest level between the two presidents (Marcos and Gerald Ford). Enrile said "they were very sensitive about this" because of the American policy of neither denying nor confirming the presence of nuclear weapons in the bases.

Asked why the Philippine panel brought up the issue, Enrile said Marcos had instructed them to do so based on the amended 1947 MBA that all issues on the bases were open to negotiations.

Senate Hearing Debates Nuclear-Free Policy
HK011303 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 1 Mar 88

[Text] Under the current RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases agreement the Philippines has the right to know whether or not nuclear missiles are stocked in the military bases. This was announced by former Senator and Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino during a hearing by the joint Foreign Relations and Defense Senate Committees. The public hearing was held in relation to three proposed resolutions intended to implement the constitutional provisions on a nuclear-free policy in the country.

According to Tolentino it is the duty of the Aquino government to comply with the provisions of the military bases agreement.

[Begin Tolentino recording in English in progress] ...the level of their equipment and weapon systems in the bases. If our government has not asked this, I think we are not really complying with what the constitution now provides. [end recording]

Tolentino said he had no doubt that nuclear missiles are present in the U.S. military facilities because a provision in the bases agreement guarantees unhampered operations as well as assures that the Americans need not hold previous consultations with regards installation of missiles.

On the other hand, Senator Ernesto Maceda stated that it is necessary to know what the government was doing on the issue.

[Begin Maceda recording in English] I like his observation that the Philippine Government now has the right to formally inquire of U.S. Government as to whether or not there are missiles in these bases. Most of us, of course, suspect with some certainty that there are. Now, I don't know what is keeping the Philippine Government from formally asking that question. And I would like to see them ask that question. [end recording]

Also attending the hearing was Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raul Manglapus who said that his department still cannot spell out a definite statement on the nuclear-free position. He added that it was necessary to solicit authoritative legal opinion on the definition and coverage of the constitution provision. He was referring to the adoption of a nuclear-free policy in accordance with the national interest, and whether this meant that the provision was to take effect immediately.

Manglapus cited the discussion in the Constitutional Commission where Commissioner Ascuna stated that the phrase consistent with the national interest, was an indication of the flexibility of the nuclear-free provision. [Manglapus recording indistinct]

Former Senator Tolentino stressed that the interpretation of the constitution should not be based on the declarations of the commissioners but on the comprehension of the people who ratified the Constitution.

Inquiry Urged on Passing 'Secrets' to U.S.
HK291117 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 29 Feb 88 p 9

[Text] Rep. Anna Dominique Coseteng (Quezon City) today will file a resolution seeking a congressional inquiry into the alleged transmission of "state secrets" to U.S. intelligence agencies by a research team led by Supreme Court Justice Florentino Feliciano.

Coseteng said the resolution would be in response to a clamor of cause-oriented groups to charge Feliciano, along with former Prime Minister Cesar Virata and former Solicitor-General Estelito Mendoza, with "high treason" for allegedly reporting to Washington their findings on U.S. military bases here.

The PHILIPPINE NEWS AND FEATURES, in an article carried by a Manila daily last Feb. 2, reported that Feliciano had headed a research team sent by the Asia Foundation to Washington to brief the U.S. Council of Foreign Relations on the team's findings on the bases.

Asia Foundation and the U.S. Council of Foreign Relations had been branded by progressive groups as fronts of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Coseteng said a resolution similar to hers would be filed in the Senate today by Sen. Wigberto Tanada.

"Findings on the U.S. bases in the country are vital information, or state secrets which should not have been divulged to a concerned party like the U.S. government," Coseteng said.

She added that with the alleged disclosure made by the research team, the possible positions of the Philippine panel in the review of the bases agreement may have been "carelessly, if not treacherously" exposed.

"Although I'm not considering the United States as enemy, the interests of the Filipino should never be sacrificed or sidelined because of U.S. concerns," Coseteng said.

Group Launches Drive To Oust U.S. Bases
HK280432 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT
28 Feb 88

[Text] A broadly based nationalist coalition launched yesterday a sophisticated drive to persuade the government to shut down the U.S. military bases in the country when the current leases expire in 1991. The group, calling itself the Campaign for a Sovereign Philippines,

kicked off its campaign with speeches and a march to the U.S. Embassy in a saturation drive through much of Metro Manila. Similar events took place simultaneously in Cebu and Davao.

The treaty covering the use of the bases will come under a bilateral review later this year.

The group urged in its founding statement that the review concentrate not on conditions for continuation of the agreement, but on determining how the bases can be dismantled with the least social impact. An accompanying letter to President Aquino said no amount of economic aid promised in exchange for the bases can possibly overcome the destabilizing process that they bring.

Among those who signed the statement were former Senator Tanada and former [words indistinct] Jose Reyes. The group plans a saturation publicity drive throughout Metro Manila. It will sustain its momentum with a series of snap actions during the weeks before the beginning of the bases review, which is expected to start in April. Planned events include a series of symposiums and rallies in Manila and Olongapo City.

U.S. Said 'Beefing Up' Military Facilities
HK011011 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 1
Mar 88 p 7

[By Ma. Cecile S. Bautista]

[Text] The U.S. government is beefing up its military facilities elsewhere in the region as the future of the Philippine bases remains uncertain, an official of the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] said yesterday.

The Americans "are worried" about the outcome of the negotiations, the official, who requested anonymity, said, and they are likely to refuse a new treaty.

He told BUSINESS WORLD, "They don't want a new treaty because this means a plebiscite will have to be called, and they don't want to take the chance. They fear that the Filipinos don't want the bases to stay."

Even more interesting is the official's observation that "DFA people themselves believe that the plebiscite will show that more people want the agreement to be extended."

Aside from Left-leaners' escalating efforts to sway public opinion against the U.S. and the bases' retention, "the Americans are up against new people in the government and they don't know where they stand. The people they had been dealing with in the last 20 years are gone," the official said.

"Another factor is that we got our democracy back without their help. This time around, the Philippine government is better prepared to meet with the Americans on equal terms," he added.

The official also disclosed that the U.S. government has made contingency plans just in case the negotiations collapse.

"They are expanding their bases in Saipan and Guam. The one in Diego Garcia (in the middle of the Indian Ocean) has already been fully expanded," he said.

He noted that the U.S. has begun construction of a new base in Palau as an alternative to the strategically-located Philippine bases.

"I foresee a scenario wherein the Americans will have to settle for deployment privileges. The JUSMAG (Joint United States Military Assistance Group) will be dismantled and the Americans will have only liaison officers."

"Instead of the Philippines having strike forces in the U.S. bases, the U.S. will be the one maintaining a small strike force in the bases," he added.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt yesterday said the names of the members of the American panel which will review the military bases agreement will be announced upon his return.

Mr Platt is due to leave tomorrow for a two-week trip to the U.S.

"I expect to be able to tell you when I come back," he said.

Emerging from a half-hour meeting with Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, Mr Platt was tight-lipped about what was discussed.

He said Sec. Manglapus had not mentioned being "interested" in a debt-for-bases scheme that would be patterned after the Mexican model.

When asked if the American administration would be receptive to this idea, he said curtly, "I will not say anything that may prejudice the outcome of the review and the negotiations."

U.S. Military Aid Declared 'Insufficient'
HK010937 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English
1 Mar 88 p 7

[By Maria Gertrudes M. Chavez]

[Text] Even as the U.S. Congress increased appropriations for Philippine military assistance to \$125 million for 1988 as part of the bases compensation package, this

amount is still insufficient to service the counter-insurgency operations of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] a top military official told BUSINESS WORLD.

For a period of five years, from 1984 to 1989, the U.S. Government has already programmed the amount of military assistance which would be made available to the Philippines annually.

In the official's estimate the \$125 million would only be enough to meet the immediate needs of the AFP. The growth in insurgency has gone to such lengths that the military can no longer afford to be on the defensive. More than any period in the country's history, rebel and soldier fatalities were never more rampant than now.

And this is only internal. He believes this amount cannot cover such essential requisites as capability buildup which is crucial to regional security. He noted that the country is particularly weak in this aspect of military operations.

In this connection, the \$125 million should be properly allocated, nothing the flexibility of the AFP to make do with the present resources. He said this amount would be primarily channelled to the military's fight against insurgents. For the moment, it should be distributed in such a manner as to enable the soldier to "shoot, move, and communicate."

Moreover, the population of the soldiers is increasing. Total soldier population is in the vicinity of 160,000 to 200,000.

Ever since the resurgence of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the communist rebels, the AFP had to consolidably step up its recruitment of soldiers. More soldiers to fight these insurgents mean more peso-support items to carry out the fight.

He noted that the amount is a "grant" which means that as opposed to credit, "it is given for free." Further, the amount has no cash component; the \$125 million comes in kind, that is, military supplies and equipment. This is incorporated in the bases compensation package which totalled \$900 million.

To cover a five-year period (1984-1989), the \$900 million is broken down into \$125 million in military assistance grants, \$300 million in foreign military sales credits which the country has to pay back, and \$475 million in economic support funds.

For 1988, the U.S. had originally earmarked \$110 million to serve as military assistance grants. With the increase in military appropriations to \$125 million, the official said this amount is now understood to be a "grant" of the U.S. to the Philippines.

He added that forthcoming military assistance aid for 1989 would no longer include foreign military sales credits which also come in kind. Thus, any subsequent amount would be incorporated under "grant" subject to the approval of the U.S. Congress.

Foremost among the priorities of the military would be the procurement of better communication facilities. He explained that the AFP's communication facilities are 20 to 25 years behind the normal technology level.

The rest of the amount would be utilized for the acquisition of other military equipment. He identified these items as combat boots, M-880 trucks, M-151 jeeps, uniforms, medical and dental equipment, ammunition, antennas, and others. He, however, declined to name the quantity of supplies which would be obtained as this is a classified matter. These materials would come on a staggered basis.

The official further revealed that the distribution of these weapons is covered by the "defence reutilization system" (DRS) of the Department of Defense (DOD) in the U.S.

Under this scheme, the items made eligible to foreign governments [such] as the Philippines are properties in excess of U.S. service requirements which cannot be utilized by other DOD components.

He said "excess" property may mean supplies which were declared over the U.S. military service's needs due to long supply or obsolescence.

The type of excess group property that could be made available includes all Federal Supply Group commodities and may range from major end items to maintenance support items.

However, he maintained that although these products are basically "refurbished," they are still serviceable since American products are believed to be top of the line.

In addition, he cited that if the items are not available under DRS these may be obtained through three additional sources: DOD's present stockpile inventory of military equipment, procurement from other manufacturers, or they may be acquired from the war reserves of the U.S. army.

The main consideration of the U.S. in giving the Philippines weapons is the country's affordability, he added. The stress is not so much on what superior items may be solicited from the allotted \$125 million. The focus is on quantity. As an example, he cited that choosing between 10 jeeps and one helicopter of exactly the same price the AFP would rather opt for the jeeps.

The logistic requirements of the military is determined by the AFP weapons board. Negotiations are coursed through the Joint United States Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG).

Columnist on U.S. Pressure on Bases Accord
HK011017 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 1 Mar 88 p 4

[Column by Renato Constantino: "Managing the Bases Issue"]

[Text] Two incidents in the recent past indicate that the Americans are pressing our government for a full-blown renegotiation of the Military Bases Agreement.

First was the aide memoire, hand-carried by Ambassador Platt to President Aquino. The aide memoire, which bypassed the Department of Foreign Affairs, is an example of blatant U.S. prodding.

It virtually told Mrs. Aquino to hold the review in April, to designate the head of the Philippine panel (opposite Platt), and to cooperate in the management of the review process, specifically in the "coordination of media guidance and other aspects of portraying the status or results of our deliberations."

The other incident which may be related to persistent U.S. prodding on the same issue is the proposal of Ambassador Melchor for a management audit of the Armed Forces by a foreign military outfit.

Melchor is a known pro-American player with a long historical record. Raymond Bonner calls him "the man close to all sides, at all times..." (Waltzing with a Dictator, p. 434). During the final two days of the Marcos rule, he was in a secure situation room at the White House giving advice on how to deal with the crisis.

It will be recalled that in 1972, Melchor was in Washington less than 24 hours after the declaration of martial law. He contacted American officials in the national Security Council, the AID [Agency for International Development], the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the World Bank and other important officials. According to Bonner, Melchor assured National Security official, Holdridge, and a director of the AID that "American business interests would not be negatively affected by martial law..." (p. 107-113).

In his proposal, Melchor indicated that the three most pressing problems of the Philippines are the instability in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] the insurgency, and uncertainty over the bases.

Given Melchor's impeccable credentials as a U.S. loyalist, both Aquino and Manglapus cannot afford to dismiss his views especially on the third point. This must be why, despite Melchor's brazen overstepping of his authority (he is our ambassador to the USSR, he has no business

meddling in U.S.-RP [Republic of the Philippines]-affairs), Manglapus swallowed the affront to his office and Mrs. Aquino sweetly chose to ignore what amounts to a treasonable act on Melchor's part.

Why are the Americans so in a hurry?

Platt gives as reasons the fact that U.S. budget planning for 1990 will begin in mid-1988 and that consideration of the Philippine aid package for 1989 and subsequent years would be made by Congress in the summer of this year.

The aid package according to the aide memoire would be favorably influenced by the successful completion of a review this spring. Moreover, he warns that party conventions beginning this July as well as the elections in November will divert attention from the new compensation package.

There are perhaps other reasons for the hurry.

Reagan and Gorbachev will be meeting in Moscow this summer to discuss the removal of more far-reaching nuclear missiles. This is a follow through of the INF treaty signed last December.

The new trend in U.S.-Soviet relations could considerably weaken the arguments for the retention of the bases. They would not be necessary if talks on nuclear disarmament would proceed on course. We all know that from the viewpoint of U.S. military strategy, the bases would be useless without nuclear weapons.

The Americans want more defined public assurance that the government favors retention and to ensure this retention, they are dangling the prospects of higher compensation, more U.S. aid and even Japanese money.

They want to control media and the overall political environment to prevent the nationalist forces from rocking the retention boat.

If media is well-managed, U.S. concessions can be blown up and unconscionable provisions ignored or cosmetized [as published] so that the general impression is that once more we got a good deal from our generous ally.

Japan Said 'Worried' Over Fate of Bases
HK011051 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 1 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] A Japanese solon who used to be the chief of staff of its defense forces said yesterday they are studying the possibility of Japan contributing to the U.S. bases compensation because Asia needs the military installations in the Philippines.

Gen. Shigeto Nagano of the House of Councillors of the Japanese Parliament told reporters during a call on Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus that Japan is worried over the fate of the U.S. bases in the Philippines.

"We're very concerned. The bases are very useful for peace, not only for the Philippines, but for the whole of Asia," Nagano said.

"I hope they will continue to be here after 1991, but it all depends on you," he added.

Nagano, who was formerly the chief of staff of the Japanese Ground Self Defense Forces, denied he and Manglapus, who heads the Philippine preparatory committee for the bases review, discussed the American military installations here.

But he said serious studies are being made by his government on a plan to help shoulder compensation costs. He added no specific amounts have yet been mentioned and the discussions have not yet reached the point where mechanics are already being talked about.

Nagano is expected to make a visit to Clark Air Base at his request. He said he had not yet seen the base.

Clear Stand on Soviet Trade Relations Urged
HK241527 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English
24 Feb 88 p 10

[By Benjamin B. Cruz]

[Text] Government was urged yesterday to make a stand on its trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union, whether to foreign it altogether because of perceived "security implications" or strengthen it "all the way."

This was the consensus that emerged at the Lower House sub-committee on Western and Eastern affairs as its members discussed a resolution urging the House to inquire on the reported "quiet" trade negotiations between the Philippines and Russia.

"There is nothing quiet about it," said Ambassador Menandro Galenzonga, Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) acting assistant for European affairs. He noted that Philippine Ambassador to Soviet Union Alejandro Melchor are [as published] now consulting with concerned Government agencies regarding feasible projects Russia is seriously considering. He said a oil-fired power plant in Isabela and the Nonoc nickel plant in Surigao are two of the top priorities.

"These are just proposals. Nothing definite yet," he qualified.

The DFA official observed that there seems to be a "caution" in dealing with Russia and other East European countries. He alleged that the country has reservations on fully exploring trade potentials with these nations because of "security risks" involved.

He noted that these proposals are pending because of the risk factors i.e., "weighing the security costs of the economic benefits to be derived from economic cooperation."

This resulted in, he added, to stagnation in the country's relationship with these countries. He said it is due to a foreign policy (on the Eastern bloc nations) of "neither here nor there" and urged Government to make a clear-cut direction on this issue. He said diplomatic ties with East European nations are very important.

Rep. Carmencits Puyat-Reyes of Makati said it is a pity that Government cannot expand trade relations beyond U.S. and other Western countries. She stressed the country cannot depend on U.S. alone.

"The more countries we trade with, the better is the spirit of competition," she noted, adding that the issue of fears, "like indoctrination," should be decided upon by Government.

Subcommittee Chairman Rep. Jaime Lopaz of Manila agreed that the country should not confine its trade to Western nations but warned that "risks" must not be overlooked.

"The seriousness of the insurgency problem is one of those risks," he said.

The subcommittee decided to invite Mr Melchor upon his arrival to explain the extent of Soviet involvement in the country's trade and investigate the alleged presence of Russians brought up by Rep. Chairto Plaza of Agusan del Norte.

Meanwhile, Central Bank [CB] Deputy Governor Carlota Valenzuela said the proposed bill creating the Islamic Bank jibe with the rules of the CB.

Rep. Michael Mastura of Maguindanao, the author of the bill, sought the application of basic Islamic laws on banking. The bill was certified urgent by President Aquino.

However, she qualified that some provisions of the bill, "like the creation of a universal bank," should first pass the Monetary Board. She said there is a need to reconcile the operations of an Islamic bank with "traditional banking."

Thailand

Chawalit 'Welcomes' Leaflets, Criticism

BK010013 Bangkok THE NATION in English
1 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] Army Commander in Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday he "welcomes" anonymous leaflets critical of the military and its role.

He said he saw these leaflets as a mirror of the armed forces' performance.

"I think there have been too few of such leaflets. There should have been more so that we can find out our shortcomings," he told reporters while visiting the Army Stadium on Wiphawadi Rangsit Road.

He said nobody should be offended by the leaflets, because Thai people are intelligent enough to determine what is true and false.

"It is good that people are expressing their views (through the leaflets). There is no reason for us to muzzle them," he said.

Mysterious leaflets have been distributed in the past several months criticizing the military and some of its officers.

He said he did not feel offended by former premier M.R. Khukrit Pramot's negative comments about the army.

"I think he (Khukrit) is supportive of the army. Just listen carefully to what he says and writes. Every time he criticizes me I take it that he supports me. At least he still thinks of me," Chawalit said.

Khukrit has criticized the army for agreeing to a ceasefire with Laos over the border dispute in Phitsanulok. He said it was seen as a defeat for Thailand.

When asked why the armed forces did not respond to such commentary, Chawalit said: "I have said many times that we are worth no more than dust. Our feelings, either good or bad, are nothing compared to the country's interest," he said.

Interior Ministry Clarifies Refugee Policy

BK270157 Bangkok THE NATION in English
27 Feb 88 p 2

[By Sinfa Tansarawut]

[Text] Trat—The Interior Ministry, straightening out its policy towards new Vietnamese arrivals, yesterday said it has never pushed back to the sea Vietnamese asylum seekers but only discouraged them from landing on Thai shores.

Somphon Klinphongsa, deputy permanent secretary for interior, told a group of Western diplomats that the ministry will allow Vietnamese stranded on islands off the coast of Trat to be moved to the mainland.

Somphon and marine police and navy officers assured the diplomats that humanitarian principles are being used in dealing with the Vietnamese.

"We do not really enforce a blockade. When we meet Vietnamese boats, we advise them against coming to the Thai coast. We even provide them with food, water and petrol," said Pol [Police] Maj Gen Thirachai Riancharoen, commander of the Marine Police Division. Marine police are responsible for patrolling the sea two to 12 miles off the Thai shore.

"When we meet Vietnamese boats, we ask them to return to where they came from. But if they refuse, we have to lead them to the nearest land, either to the islands or the mainland," said Capt Samran Amsam-ang, commander of the navy's Border Patrol Squadron. The navy is responsible for patrolling the sea beyond 12 miles from the coast.

Samran said: "I'm a Buddhist. I can't do any harm to the Vietnamese, especially when I see women and children."

He said some of the Vietnamese now stranded on islands were led there by his patrol boats.

Both Thirachai and Samran said their job is to protect people and their superiors have ordered them not to harm the Vietnamese.

Patrols by marine police and the navy have reduced the number of Vietnamese boats attacked by pirates in the sea, according to statistics of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Somphon yesterday led the diplomats to briefings by local Thai authorities on the situation in this eastern coastal province, which has become a favourite landing point for Vietnamese who arrive overland from Kampuchea and took boats to Thailand.

The diplomats represented the embassies of the United States, Canada, Australia, France, the United Kingdom, Japan, Sweden, and Switzerland—resettlement countries for Indochinese refugees and donors of refugee programmes in Thailand. Representatives of the Thai National Security Council and the Foreign Ministry, and UNHCR Deputy Representative Kaiser Zaman were included in the team.

Somphon said all temporary shelters in Trat are crowded with Vietnamese asylum seekers and new shelters are needed to house new arrivals. Somphon allowed reporters to the briefings.

He said he has requested financial assistance from UNHCR for building a new refugee camp under the Supreme Command's Task Force 80 in Prachinburi Province. He said UNHCR has not yet promised the money needed for the building.

He told the diplomats that the Vietnamese under Task Force 80 will not lose their chance for resettlement in third countries. "We don't want to keep them in our country," he said.

Sawat Daranon, a NSC official, said his agency has raised the issue with the Supreme Command. He said, however, that resettlement countries should give first priority to Vietnamese who have stayed in Thailand for a long time in Phanat Nikhom camp in Chonburi Province.

Praphakon Samitt, of the Interior Ministry, said his Operations Centre for Displaced Persons has not sent any Vietnamese to the Task Force 80 so far this year. He said a small number of them were last year sent to Site 2 in Ta Phraya District, Prachinburi Province. He said he could not remember the number.

Relief officials confirmed that no Vietnamese arriving by boat have been sent to the border encampment in Prachinburi, housing about 160,000 displaced Kampuchians.

Inside Site 2 is a living quarters for about 4,000 land Vietnamese who arrived overland to Kampuchea and then crossed the border into Thailand. The land Vietnamese are eligible for resettlement.

NSC has said Vietnamese who arrive on boats from Kampuchea to Thailand will be regarded as land Vietnamese. Vietnamese who journeyed by sea from Vietnam have been housed in Phanat Nikhom.

Somphon told the diplomats that his ministry has not moved the Vietnamese on islands to the mainland because there is no place left in the present shelters.

He led the diplomats to visit a shelter in the office of Trat's Klong Yai District, where 691 Vietnamese stay. It is apparently overcrowded.

Trat Governor Pridi Tantiphong said another 367 Vietnamese stay in Laem Ngop District and 164 in Ban Ta Luan of Muang District.

Somphon and Pridi would not give the number of Vietnamese now on the islands. But it is estimated that more than 500 of them are on Trat's Rang Island. Somphon pointed out the Thai concern over the increasing Vietnamese arrivals and the scant space to house them.

About 15,000 Vietnamese boat people live in Phanat Nikhom processing and transit centre, according to the latest figures given by camp commander Karan Suphakitwilekhakan. He said the Vietnamese now occupy the whole transit side of the centre.

The centre is divided by a highway into processing and transit sides. Vietnamese boat people were previously housed in the 8,000-person-capacity Section C of the transit side. Karan said a new transit centre was built in the processing side.

U.S. Reaction to Boat People Policy Viewed

BK011145 [Editorial Report] Three Thai-language Bangkok dailies, MATICHON, SIAM RAT, and NAEO NA, published editorials on 26, 27, and 28 February respectively commenting on U.S. reaction to Thailand's tough policy on Vietnamese boat people.

MATICHON's editorial on page 8, entitled "U.S.-Thai Relations," says both the United States and Thailand can expect growing friction in their bilateral relations, as the trend is pointing in that direction. The current U.S. reaction to Thailand's tough policy on Vietnamese boat people trying to land on Thai shores and to Thailand's efforts to retrieve the sandstone lintel stolen from Thailand's temple of Khao Phnom Rung in Buriram Province are examples of this trend.

Concerning the refugee problem, a number of U.S. officials and congressmen presented reports to U.S. congressional committee hearings on the Indochinese refugee situation in Southeast Asia. They expressed sympathy for Thailand over the growing number of Vietnamese boat people arriving in Thailand. The editorial quotes statements by Mark Hatfield and Chester Atkins who noted the U.S. cut in the number of Indochinese refugees for resettlement. It also quotes U.S. Ambassador to Thailand William Brown, who told the hearings that "many Thais at all levels of the government and society feel the United States is overbearing in pressuring them on the refugee issue and does not understand Thai concerns."

With reference to a report about a week ago that the United States wants to reduce the number of Indochinese refugees for resettlement in the United States in order to take more refugees from the Soviet Union, the editorial says: "The U.S. Government should review its policy. If it wants to uphold an open-door policy for political refugees, the United States must treat them all alike and with fairness. The United States must not forget Vietnam once charged that the Voice of America was responsible for encouraging the exodus of Vietnamese boat people from Vietnam."

SIAM RAT's page 8 editorial, entitled "It Is Not the Money That Counts," reports on the proposal by the U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs, Ambassador Jonathan Moore, for more money for refugee relief operations as well as an increased quota for the resettlement of Vietnamese boat people from Thailand to cope with an unusual increase in the number of refugees arriving in Thailand this year. Moore said that his request was prompted by Thailand's get-tough policy against the Vietnamese boat people. "This is what the United States thinks about Thailand: that Thailand wants financial assistance. The United States is trying to provide financial aid to Thailand, thinking that this will keep Thailand quiet," the editorial says. It continues: "If that is what the United States thinks of us, it has mistaken us. The present government in Thailand is truly trying to prevent the refugees from entering Thailand regardless of whether they are Vietnamese boat people or refugees traveling by land from Laos, Cambodia, or other places." The paper supports the Thai Government's policy to push back the refugees because the war in Indochina is over. The new arrivals are economic migrants, not political refugees. In conclusion, it says that the United States should, from now on, directly contact the Indochinese countries if it wishes to uphold the principle of humanity and wants the refugees for resettlement. It may also send the 7th Fleet to pick up the boat people in the Gulf of Thailand as well.

NAEO NA's page 5 editorial, entitled "Thailand's Policy," says that Thailand must be cautious about the sympathy and support expressed by those U.S. officials and congressmen. "The real intention of the United States is to have Thailand continue taking in more Indochinese asylum seekers. The Thai Government must, therefore, stand firm on its principle of national interests and security and act independently in making any decisions regarding this problem. It must guard against being pressured by the U.S. Government and stand firm although threatened with cuts in refugee assistance budgets," NAEONNA concludes, adding that: "The United States was responsible for the problem in Vietnam from the very beginning; it should therefore bear all the consequences."

Possible Shan, Karen Eradication Plans Reported

Monk Says Khun Sa Offers Deal

BK270303 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
27 Feb 88 p 5

[Excerpts] Phra [monk] Chamrun Panchan, the abbot of Tham Krabok widely-recognised for his treatment of drug addicts, is taking a new step against narcotics by advocating talks with opium warlord Khun Sa to eliminate a major production source.

Phra Chamrun is urging the United States to lead "damaged parties" in negotiations with the Shan State dealer, whose narcotics activities along the Thai-Burmese border are said to have supplied 40 to 60 percent of the heroin reaching the U.S. and Europe since the 1960's.

He said he gave an inkling of his plan to former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger during a brief meeting in Bangkok last November. He is now waiting for Dr Kissinger—then attending a Magsaysay conference as trustee of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund—to act on his request for concerned U.S. officials to come to Thailand for further discussions on the matter.

To most observers, the logic of Phra Chamrun's argument is sound as an end to the cultivation of opium and production of lethal derivatives like heroin would be an ideal solution to a problem that has crippled governments for at least two decades.

The difficulty, however, lies in his call for "damaged parties"—or governments of countries most afflicted by drug addiction—to enter into negotiations with an illicit operator who is also a "rebel".

But Phra Chamrun has made up his mind, seeing as a mission to accomplish his intermediary role to bring Khun Sa and the U.S. to the negotiating table. If Dr Kissinger acts on his request, he noted, "much stands to be gained" for the world at large. But if the U.S. takes no action, then "it has no guts," he added.

Whatever the abbot's opinions, the prospects of Washington engaging in talks with Khun Sa are, to most observers, remote, if historical precedents are any yardstick.

The Shan State warlord, also known as Chang Chi-fu, made an earlier attempt for talks in 1977 by approaching U.S. Congressman Lester Wolff. He made no headway then, a U.S. Embassy official affirmed, because the U.S. does not engage in talks with a "rebel" fighting a government Washington recognises as legitimate. [passage omitted]

According to Phra Chamrun, Khun Sa is proposing to put an end to the outflow of drugs at the price of U.S. economic assistance to the tune of U.S.\$95 million a year for a period of six years.

The proposal is an updated version of the one U.S. Congressman Lester Wolff turned down 11 years ago, but Khun Sa is "ready in every way" to try again, Phra Chamrun said. The failure of the earlier attempt, the abbot suggested, may have been due to "a breakdown in communications or insufficient negotiating resources."

The latest attempt could meet a similar end, with U.S. authorities refusing talks with the "rebel" at the risk of upsetting relations with Rangoon, but Phra Chamrun continues to hope that the U.S. will take up a leadership role.

To most observers, asking for U.S.\$570 million to be extended over a period of six years is a tall order. To Phra Chamrun, it is not, for he argues that "the U.S. spends much more in its war against drug addiction today."

The abbot also seems to see no difficulty in believing that the Shan State warlord will ditch once and for all an activity he has undertaken since the 1960's, with a temporary break following the 1967 "Opium War."

Khun Sa is serious about his proposal because of the pressures of need, he said. Some 3,500 men in his Shan United Army are addicted to drugs, with the rest of the population under his control "awaiting certain death" if he does not wipe the slate clean, he pointed out.

Moreover, an agreement would have to be reached between negotiating parties and Khun Sa would be bound by its terms or face denunciation for violations that could not be kept secret, Phra Chamrun added. [passage omitted]

In the proposal, Khun Sa pledges to stop all drug producing and trafficking activities from his area of control within six years. Because of the lucrative benefits that have accumulated over the years, few ordinary observers can yet believe that the refineries will grind to a halt and the caravans made redundant.

But Phra Chamrun believes this is possible, if all goes according to plan—with the U.S. taking the lead in negotiations with Khun Sa and providing the economic assistance to his people over the requested period.

The plan also calls for the U.S. to elect another country to act as deputy negotiator and to hold the talks in Thailand with Tham Krabok as intermediary. [passage omitted]

Karen Rebel Chief Explains Role
BK290121 Bangkok THE NATION in English
29 Feb 88 p 6

[By Robert Patterson]

[Text] Burma's Karen National Union (KNU), now in its fortieth year of armed struggle against the government in Rangoon, has strongly denied recent reports that it might be changing its anti-narcotics policy.

Speculation that the KNU was about to cash in on the lucrative opium business followed a meeting in early December between Gen Bo Mya, president of the KNU, and Khun Sa, vice president of the Tai Revolutionary Council (TRC) and long regarded as the kingpin of Burma's opium business.

In a recent interview at his Manerplaw headquarters, Bo Mya rejected suggestions that he would allow Khun Sa to transport narcotics through KNU territory in exchange for arms and ammunition.

"I met Khun Sa to urge him to stop narcotics production and to bring him into the mainstream of the struggle against the Burmese Government."

The KNU has traditionally been a staunch opponent of the drugs business. There is a mandatory death sentence for anyone caught trafficking drugs through KNU territory which covers most of a 1,000-km stretch of land along Thailand's western border.

While some of the other anti-government groups depend on opium production and smuggling for their income, the KNU relies on taxing cross-border trade and on exporting raw materials—mainly minerals and timber—from its territory.

Bo Mya says that he went to meet Khun Sa last year in an attempt to organize an opium eradication programme.

Although the KNU leadership is unwilling to disclose details it seems that Bo Mya was approached in the middle of last year and offered financial assistance from abroad for an opium eradication programme.

Apparently Bo Mya was asked to try and organize an eradication programme because of the KNU's reputation as an opponent of narcotics. Any public commitment by Khun Sa to stop opium production would receive much more international credibility if Bo Mya was behind it.

However, as Bo Mya points out, "an alternative source of income is essential if an eradication programme is to be successful."

"The aid which is given to Burma is mainly used for the army, for fighting. This is causing instability. If aid can be diverted to minority groups, opium eradication can be realized."

Khun Sa has apparently agreed to the total eradication of opium in his territory within six to eight years if the necessary financial assistance is obtained.

However, according to Bo Mya, a condition of the proposed eradication programme, which he will administer, is that the various anti-government groups in Burma's Shan state form a new, united anti-government group.

These groups, including the TRC, the Shan State Progress Party and smaller groups from the Wa, Pa-O, Lahu and Palaung minorities have apparently asked Bo Mya to mediate for them in an effort to achieve greater unity.

A united and more effective force in Shan state would be appreciated by other, more embattled, minority groups.

Observers say that Khun Sa's forces are contributing little to the anti-Rangoon fighting.

Bo Mya admitted that there would have to be extensive negotiations before unity could be achieved. He added that "in principle, all of these groups accept opium eradication although they cannot start immediately."

Narcotics production has been a stain on the international reputation of the minority organizations which are united in the National Democratic Front (NDF) umbrella organization.

The government in Rangoon takes every opportunity to portray them as no more than drug-running "bandits" and "terrorists."

Although Bo Mya says that his reason for getting involved in this plan is "for the general good," he admits that there might be some long-term political advantage for the KNU.

The KNU under Bo Mya's leadership has consistently opposed the Communist Party of Burma (CPB) which is also fighting the Burmese government and which draws its troops from the minorities in Shan state, particularly the Wa.

According to Bo Mya, "the CPB has the same basic ideology as the Ne Win government in Rangoon. They are Burmese chauvinists, their aim is a unitary state. Our goal is democratic federalism."

Muslim Groups Meet on Dress Code Controversy
BK290111 Bangkok THE NATION in English
29 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] Muslim groups nationwide, denying radicals' involvement in the dress code controversy, plan to appeal to HM [His Majesty] the King and the United Nations for Muslim students' rights to wear religious clothes to class.

They also will encourage Thai Muslims throughout the country to jointly demonstrate against a school dress code banning Islamic attire in class.

Representatives of Muslim students, the Muslim Lawyers' Association and the Southern Thai Muslim Association met yesterday and agreed to "fight for justice."

A group of Thai Muslims hopes to meet Premier Prem Tinsulanon and Army Commander in Chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut tomorrow to seek quick solutions to the conflict, said Somchai Ninphaichit, vice chairman of the lawyers' association.

He said the Muslim alliance is closely monitoring the situation at Yala Teachers' Training College—the centre of the controversy where a small group of female Muslim students have worn Islamic outfits to class.

"If the problem remains unsolved, we will ask Muslims all over the nation to protest the unfairness," Som Chai said. "We will ask for justice from the United Nations and international human rights organizations."

He added that Muslim spiritual leader Prasoet Mahamat had suggested that Thai Muslims appeal to the King against the dress code.

The Education Ministry early last month asked the college to relax its dress code and allow Muslim students to attend class in their traditional attire. It was responding to a request by eight southern MPs headed by Democrat Den Tomina of Pattani.

The ministry's order met strong resistance from other students at the college, while Deputy Interior Minister Sawai Phatthano's statement against the relaxation triggered an uproar in the Muslim community.

Protests were staged by both groups amid suspicions of radical Muslim involvement and warnings that the conflict could grow into a racial crisis.

Thawisak Mahama, secretary general of the Southern Thai Muslim Association, strongly denied yesterday that Muslims protesting against the dress regulation are being supported by a third party.

"Up to now, (our) moves are in accordance with the Muslim bible. We haven't received any back-up," he said.

Bari Maram, president of the Satun Islamic Central Committee, warned last week that radical Muslims financed by Iran may try to exploit the situation by stirring up anti-government sentiment.

The Muslim-dominated southernmost provinces of Songkhla, Yala, Pattani and Satun have about 100 fundamentalist Muslims, who belong to the Shiite sect and are supported financially by Tehran, he said.

Muslim students at the Yala college have been permitted to wear the religious dress until the end of this semester, after which authorities are expected to decide whether the dress code should be scrapped.

Interim Mekong Committee Meeting Held
BK280934 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 27 Feb 88

[Text] A Thai proposal for water resource development in the northeast has been included in this year's operational plan to be implemented by the Interim Mekong Committee. The decision was made by the committee

during its 3-day meeting this week. The meeting was attended by delegates from Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam. Secretary General of the National Energy Administration Praphat Premmani, who was leader of the Thai delegation, said the committee also agreed to incorporate other Thai projects into its 1988 plans. Most of the Thai projects involve irrigation for agriculture, fishery development, and agro industry.

Mr Praphat said Thailand and Laos will this year jointly conduct a survey on the Mekong River for the benefit of navigation. All the development projects will be submitted to the next meeting of the committee for financial assistance from donor countries. The meeting will be held in Vientiane in June.

Briefs

Offshore Oil, Production

Thailand achieved another significant step toward energy self-sufficiency yesterday as crude oil from the Nang Nuan field was officially pumped up. This marks the country's first offshore oil production by the Thai Shell Exploration and Production Co Ltd. Crude oil production of the Nang Nuan oil field is now going at 6,000 barrels a day and will eventually increase to 10,000 barrels a day. Thai Shell Exploration and Production is now producing Phet crude at its onshore Sirikit field in Kamphaeng Phet at 16,000-20,000 barrels. [Excerpts] *[Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Feb 88 p 1 BK]*

Vietnam

Former Saigon Officials View Reeducation
BK010506 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT
29 Feb 88

["Former High-Ranking Saigon Officials About Government Reeducation Policy"—VNA heading]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb.29—After three days by train, 157 former officers and officials of the Saigon regime who were released on the occasion of the Lunar New Year festival from the Nam Ha Reeducation Camp in Ha Nam Ninh Province arrived in Ho Chi Minh City at 17:00 hrs on Feb. 16.

Most of these passengers of the last north-south train in the Dinh Mao year (Year of the Cat) held key positions in the Saigon war and repression machinery before April 30, 1975. Among them are ten former generals (another one, a major general of the Cao Dai religious sect, Le Van Tat, was released in Ho Chi Minh City), namely Lieutenant General Nguyen Vinh Nghi, 56, Third Army Corps commander; Major General Van Thanh Cao, 64, deputy head of the Political Department; Tran Quoc Lich, 53, brigadier general, inspector of the 4th Army Corps; Tran Van Cam, 58, brigadier general, assistant to the Operational Command of the Second Army Corps; Li Ba Hi, 65, brigadier-general, deputy commander of

the Saigon Special Zone; Le Van Tu, 57, brigadier general, commander of the 25th Infantry Division; Le Van Truc, 61, brigadier general, deputy director of the Centre for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement in Saigon; Ho Trung Hau, 57, brigadier general, inspector of the Third Army Corps; Ly Tong Ba, 57, brigadier general, commander of the 25th Infantry Division; Le Trung Tuong, 61, brigadier general, commander of the 23th Infantry Division.

They also included Tran Trung Dung, minister of defence, vice president of the Senate (1973-1975); Bui The Dung, lieutenant colonel, vice minister of defence in the last cabinet of the Saigon administration; Pham Kim Quy, colonel, head of the Juridical Department at the Police Command; and his younger brother Pham Kim Tan, lieutenant colonel, assistant to the National Police Command; Nguyen Ba Tuong, member of the lower house and a member of the Dai Viet Party Central Committee; Truong Dinh Nam, member of the Cong-Nong Party Central Committee; together with 35 chaplains the highest ranking of whom is Colonel Le Trung Thinh, and leaders of several counter-revolutionary organizations.

A question which has been asked by many at home and abroad is whether reeducation was really necessary, and whether it was a brain-washing. I broached the question during the trip, and everyone quickly pointed to the difference here from other countries in the relations between the victor and the vanquished.

Nguyen Vinh Nghi and Tran Van Cam, who were among the first to come to the reeducation camp, said they did not believe they would be spared when captured. "I'm really grateful to the revolution," Tran Van Cam said, "I can say I owe my life first to my parents and then to the revolution." Lieutenant General Tran The Dung commented: "People in the West said we were subject to brain-washing. Well, now I can tell these people the truth, that is we were never treated roughly, neither did our dignity suffer." Tran Van Cam said: "When we were brought to the Yen Bai Camp in 1976, we many times ate at the same table as the camp officials." Brigadier General Van Thanh Cao concurred: "Nobody ever insulted us or used any rude language. We didn't feel we were prisoners. Incidents did occur, though. At the Nam Ha Camp for instance, an official once slapped a camp inmate on the ear. He was immediately disciplined and removed from the camp."

Of course, they experienced very hard days at the camps, accustomed as they were to high life at U.S. expenses. But none of them spoke of a hard labour regime.

"Is it true that we acknowledge these truths because we have been brain-washed?" asked General Nguyen Vinh Nghi in his statement on behalf of those set free at the Nam Ha Camp on the morning of Feb. 12. "No," he

said, "I want only to emphasize how much we appreciate the policy of the government which has helped us to make a profound soul-searching and see right and wrong."

The many foreign journalists themselves who went to the Nam Ha Camp to witness the release on Feb. 12 were free to talk with the camp inmates without interpreter.

Nguyen Vinh Nghi said to me: "Reeducation is both necessary and inevitable. But I should think a few years are enough. On the other hand, we understand the circumstances in which it has dragged on. Now it is good to be a free man again"

Their plans for the future? A number of those whose wives and children are living in foreign countries wish to rejoin them soon. Other said they would stay in the country. Many evoked [as received] the national reconciliation policy referred to by party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at the Conference of Asian-Pacific Journalists in Ho Chi Minh City last month. They wish to live a normal life to help heal the material and moral wounds of the war for which they are partly responsible.

Of the more than one million persons serving in the army, police and administrative machine of the Saigon regime, only one-tenth was forced to undergo reeducation following the liberation of South Vietnam. The bulk of them were released after a few weeks or months. It is necessary to repeat once more that nobody was executed or tortured. At present only 159 are still detained and they will also be set free in the near future. "A chapter is coming to its close," Colonel Luu Van Han, director of the Nam Ha Reeducation Camp, to the journalists before the last detainee left his camp on February 12 last.

Government Issues Decision on Foreign Travel
BK291544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 29 Feb 88

[Text] On 26 February 1988, the Council of Ministers chairman issued a decision authorizing Vietnamese citizens to leave the country for a determined period of time in order to settle personal affairs.

Full text of this decision will be broadcast at the 0600 local time on 1 March [2300 GMT, 29 February]. Please listen.

Text of Decision on Travel
BK010401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 29 Feb 88

["Text" of chairman of Council of Ministers' 26 February decision on foreign travel]

[Text] In response to our people's legitimate wishes to travel abroad for specific periods of time to attend to personal business, on 26 February 1988 the Chairman of the Council of Ministers issued the following decision:

Article I. Vietnamese citizens falling under the categories specified in this article will be eligible for permission to travel abroad for a specific period of time to attend to personal business:

1. Those wishing to visit immediate relatives: husbands, wives, children, or parents. In certain cases, those wishing to visit relatives who are blood brothers and sisters will be eligible for permission to travel.
2. Those needing medical treatment, if a provincial hospital or that of a municipality or special zone directly subordinate to the central government certifies that conditions of medical treatment in the country are lacking and if overseas relatives serve as guarantors.
3. Those wishing to meet and accompany returning handicapped persons, if notification is made by a responsible foreign agency or by a Vietnamese diplomatic mission or consulate abroad.
4. Those wishing to travel abroad to resolve the question of marriage with foreigners or with overseas Vietnamese residents if there are documents to prove that such a marriage is (essential) and lawful.
5. Those wishing to pursue education abroad by their own choice in branches and trades for which there is demand in the country to learn new technology and new trades, if the applicants have proper aptitudes, high learning skills, and good behavior; agree to return to serve the homeland upon completion of their studies; have proper guarantees provided by overseas relatives; and show a good political attitude.
6. Those wishing to accompany outgoing or returning relatives who are old or weak, or who are children unable to travel alone.
7. Those wishing to bring home the remains of dead overseas relatives.
8. Those wishing to visit foreign countries as tourists in tours organized by a Vietnamese tourism agency.
9. Those wishing to attend to other personal affairs will be considered and their applications will be specifically settled on a case-by-case basis.

Article II. The following cases will not be granted permission for overseas travel to attend to personal business:

1. Those currently serving sentences resulting from criminal or civil court cases or other decisions on administrative punishments, or those currently under investigation for criminal, civil, or administrative responsibility.
2. Those requesting permission to visit relatives who are currently engaged in activities against the Vietnamese revolution, sabotaging peace, or opposing the countries in the socialist community.
3. Those who have violated the law in previous overseas travel and who have received punishment in the form of a warning or a more severe penalty by a responsible Vietnamese organ will not be authorized to travel abroad to attend to personal business for 3 to 5 years after completion of the sentence.
4. Other cases, for national security reasons.

Article III. The period during which a person is authorized to travel abroad to attend to his personal business—except in cases of travel for educational purposes and medical treatment—shall not exceed 3 months. In special cases, this period will be considered for extension by a responsible Vietnamese agency abroad.

Article IV. Those traveling abroad in accordance with this decision must pay for all the expenses involved.

Article V. Based on those stipulations in Articles I, II, and III above, the Ministry of Interior is responsible for examining and deciding on necessary procedures.

Particularly, those who are government cadres, workers, or employees asking to go abroad for personal business must secure approval from their respective authorized unit leaders for taking leave for the period.

If they ask to visit their relatives abroad who are students, researchers, trainees, or workers, these relatives must have outstanding achievements in research, study, or work. The applicants must also be invited or have their visits approved by the friendly countries concerned; and this must be confirmed and recommended by our embassies in those countries.

In case a relative has an accident or is suffering from a serious disease and needs the loving care and encouragement of his kinsmen, the applicant may also be considered for a visit but he must secure a confirmation from the above two organs.

Article VI. Those travelling abroad for personal business must return as scheduled. Violators, depending on the nature and degree of their violation, may be warned, fined, or prosecuted according to Vietnam's penal code.

Article VII. This decision supplements the Council of Ministers Chairman's Decision No 193-CT, dated 10 June 1987, and is effective as of the date of promulgation. All previous regulations at variance with this decision are hereby rescinded.

Article Views Efficiency of Committees
BK291425 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
12 Feb 88, p 3

[Article by Luong Phan Cu: "Ensure the Operational Efficiency of All National Assembly Standing Committees"]

[Text] The development of the role and position of the National Assembly not only holds an important place in the intensification of the state machinery's managerial effectiveness but is also of great importance to the implementation of the socialist system of ensuring the people's right to collective mastery. If the National Assembly passes laws and other decisions in a formalistic

manner, the National Assembly will be unable to take control, and therefore it is impossible to even talk about the promotion and observance of the people's collective mastery.

Although during the past few sessions, the activities of the National Assembly have advanced a step further toward democratization, they still remain formalistic. At the first session of the Eighth National Assembly, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh stressed: "This situation must end. It is impossible to prolong formalism and bureaucracy forever at the highest level of state power." This means that the various National Assembly operations must be renovated, including various standing committee activities.

Standing committees are permanent operating agencies established by the National Assembly to assist it and the Council of State in legislation and supervision. During the Seventh National Assembly, the standing committees held hundreds of meetings to hear reports, conduct discussions, exchange views, and review and consider laws, projects, plans, and budgets, as well as other socioeconomic issues. They also organized and sent many temporary duty teams to localities and primary installations to check the implementation of the Constitution, laws, and various decisions of the National Assembly and the Council of State, and submitted nearly 30 topical reports and more than 30 statements at the various National Assembly meetings to the Council of State, covering hundreds of issues.

However, looking at the failure to rely on the advice and assistance of these committees, it is clear the role and position of National Assembly's standing committees have not been properly recognized. Many of their ideas and petitions have not been discussed, considered, and handled by the National Assembly and the Council of State. Several agencies of the Council of Ministers have not paid much attention to considering and answering the petitions of standing committees, or they have replied by merely acknowledging "receipt of suggestions for study" so as to avoid giving a direct answer to the questions raised in the committees' petitions (for example the answer of the Ministry of Higher Education and Vocational School to the question raised by the Committee of Culture and Education about the violations of recruitment regulations at the Hanoi Foreign Language College). The supply of materials and reports to the committees is poor and does not meet the minimum time required.

The committees have considered and reviewed many complicated issues that call for a considerable amount of information. However, at their various meetings, the committee members received the necessary reports very late. As a result, many meetings became formalistic or required even more meetings with little result, creating the psychology of unsatisfactory performance among the committees' members. At many meetings, there were very few participants and the work mainly centered on

the committees' members. Some primary installations failed to create conditions for the national assembly deputies—members of the standing committees—to participate actively in the committees' operations.

Although some stipulations on the standing committees were made in the 1980 Constitution and the laws to organize the National Assembly and the Council of State which were promulgated on 3 July 1981, many relations on the work, tasks, and intramural activities of the committees have not been specified, and the norms for readjusting these relations, especially those relations with the National Assembly and the Councils of Ministers and State as well as among the committees themselves have not been established. The function, duty, and authority of each committee concerning several issues have not been clearly specified. As a result, several domains remained unattended because no committees paid attention to them while several issues were taken care of by several committees at the same time.

Regarding the structure of committees, there still are too many comrades holding key positions at the central and local levels and in primary installations. They, therefore, had few opportunities to participate in the committees' activities (during the Seventh National Assembly, 35 out of 45 members of the Economic, Planning, and Budgetary Committees held the positions of department chiefs and deputy chiefs, and provincial party secretaries and chairmen). Since the committees' members do not live in one location and have transportation problems, the time schedule for planned activities has frequently changed. Those members who live far from Hanoi rarely participate in the committees' activities (they usually attend the committees' meetings twice a year when they come for the biannual sessions of the National Assembly).

The committees receive very few pieces of information, materials, and documents on the issues to be considered—and in an untimely manner. They also have limited material and organizational conditions to secure the intelligence of collectives, experts, managers, and scientists, making it difficult for the committees to overcome their shortcomings in furthering their specialized work.

With a view to enhancing the operational efficiency of the committees, it is necessary to promptly perfect and promulgate the operating regulations of the National Assembly's standing committees to carry out the stipulations of the Constitution and the laws on the organization the National Assembly and the Council of State, to ensure practical results for the committees' activities, and to positively help overcome the situation of "formalism and bureaucracy in the very highest agency of state power".

NHAN DAN on U.S. 'Intervention' in Panama
BK010753 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT
1 Mar 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1—The national daily NHAN DAN today demands in a commentary that the United

States fully respect the Panamanian people's sovereignty, independence and right to self-determination and stop causing new difficulties to Panama.

The paper says: "The current US plan of intervention in Panama has a double aim: firstly, imposing a pro-US government there in a bid to neutralize the Torrijos-Carter agreement on the Panama Canal and prolong US troops' occupation of Panamanian territory, and then using its stooge administration there to undermine the peace plan on Central America and the process of democratization in the Western hemisphere."

"More serious still," the paper recalls, "voices have been raised at the US Congress for dispatching more U.S. troops to Panama to further meddle in its internal affairs."

NHAN DAN goes on:

"The democratic and patriotic forces of Panama are facing a major challenge. However, what has taken place in that Central American nation is consolidating their militant strength. The National Guards commanded by General M.A. Noriega have voiced their full support for the government of President M.S. Palman in pursuing the orientations charted, safeguarding the gains obtained, and above all, defending the national sovereignty and independence of Panama", NHAN DAN concludes.

Hanoi Notes Cambodian Commentary on Spratlys
OW010415 Hanoi International Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Feb 88

[Text] The Cambodian newspaper PRACHEACHON recently carried a commentary condemning the Chinese Navy for encroaching into Vietnam's territorial waters near the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago. The paper said: This act has fully exposed China's scheme to commit aggression against Vietnam and pursue its expansionist policy in the Eastern Sea. The paper also pointed out: The aforementioned act threatens Vietnam's security and that of various nations in the Eastern Sea area. Cambodia's PRACHEACHON stressed that the Cambodian people will stand firmly on the side of the Vietnamese people, and fully support all the measures taken by Vietnam in safeguarding its national sovereignty.

Students Condemn PRC Over Islands Issue
OW010921 Hanoi International Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Feb 88

[Text] According to a station report, young students and various mass organizations in Vietnam have condemned the Chinese authorities for violating Vietnam's territorial sovereignty in the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago, and demanded that they immediately withdraw their war ships and armed forces from Truong Sa and stop their encroachment on Vietnam's territory. They

expressed the Vietnamese young people's determination to resolutely safeguard the territorial sovereignty of the motherland and their support of all democratic and progressive young people in denouncing the wrongdoings of the Chinese authorities.

VNA Reports Lao-Thai Commission's Activities
BK011021 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT
1 Mar 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1—Land-mines were deactivated and dead bodies retrieved at the disputed area between Boten District (Laos) and Chat Trakan District (Thailand) on Feb. 27, 27 and 28 [dates as received] under the guidance of the joint Lao-Thai military commission, according to a VNA Vientiane-based correspondent.

Specialists teams of both sides informed each other of the number of dead bodies they had collected and exchanged them promptly at the commission's headquarters.

This work will be continued in the coming days.

Swedish Economic Delegation Pays 6-Day Visit
BK251609 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT
25 Feb 88

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Feb.25—An economic delegation of Sweden led by Mrs Anita Gradin, minister of foreign trade, paid a working visit to Vietnam from Feb 19-25, at the invitation of the Government of Vietnam.

While here, the Swedish delegation held talks with a Vietnamese governmental economic delegation led by Doan Duy Thanh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign trade.

The two sides expressed their wishes for further development of the existing fine economic and foreign trade relations between the two countries. They dealt with measures for cooperation and joint venture between production and business establishments of the two countries.

Vice Chairman Doan Duy Thanh expressed thanks to the Swedish Government and people for their generous assistance to the Vietnamese people so far.

The Swedish side laid stress on its desire to help Vietnamese industries achieve high efficiency in production and export transactions.

The Swedish delegation paid a tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, and visited his home and office. It was received by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Pham Hung, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister.

Minister Anita Gradin also paid a courtesy visit to Pham Van Dong and some of her close Vietnamese friends.

The Swedish delegation had working sessions with Bui Danh Luu, minister of transport and communications, and Vu Ngoc Hai, minister of energy, on the cooperation issue. It also visited and had working sessions with the people's committees of Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong City.

During the visit, representatives of Swedish import-export, industrial and banking corporations, who accompanied the delegation, had contacts and signed trade agreements with their Vietnamese partners.

Aid Project Completed

*BK261225 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT
26 Feb 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 26—A ceremony was held in Ho Chi Minh City on Feb. 24 to celebrate the completion of the restoration of the Thu Duc Thermo-Electric Power Plant with Swedish financial aid. Present at the ceremony were the visiting Swedish delegation led by Anita Gradin, minister of commerce, and Carl Erhard Lindahl, Swedish ambassador to Vietnam. The restoration of the plant included two phases conducted at a total cost of 82 million kronor, an equivalent of 13 million U.S. dollars and more than 65.7 million dong (Vietnamese currency). After its restoration, the plant with an initial capacity of 165 mw, will increase its capacity by 400 mw and every year generate 435 million kwh for the national grid.

Assembly Condolences Death of Cuban Official

*BK010237 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT
29 Feb 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 29—Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao today sent a message of condolences to the National Assembly of the People's Power of Cuba over the death of Cuban National Assembly Chairman Flavio Bravo Pardo.

The message expressed the deepest condolences of the Vietnamese National Assembly and people to the Cuban National Assembly and people as well as to the bereaved family.

GDR Industry, Food Ministry Team Visits

*BK290916 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT
29 Feb 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 29—A delegation of the German Democratic Republic's Ministry for the County-Controlled Industry and the Food Industries [District Managed Industry and Foodstuffs Ministry] led by Dr F. Lehmann, Director of its International Cooperation Department, has arrived here to work out plans for continuing to assist Vietnam in setting up small workshops.

It has toured a number of GDR-equipped workshops, including the Hanoi stationery workshop, which was set up with assistance from the GDR Traditional Handicrafts Association. Since 1974, the workshop has continued receiving added aid, especially spare parts, from the GDR. This year it plans to turn out 60 million notebooks for schools, or a 15-percent increase over 1987.

Protocol on Sea Transport Signed With GDR

*BK010109 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT
29 Feb 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 29—A protocol on sea transport between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic was signed during a visit here from Feb. 23-28 by the G.D.R. vice minister of transport, H. Rentner.

The protocol provides that the two sides will further their cooperation and assistance in the field of marine transport and increase the freight volume in 1988.

Goods Agreement Signed With Bulgaria

*BK010117 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT
29 Feb 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 29—A memo on broadening the cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria in the production of consumer goods was recently signed here by Vu Tuan, minister of light industry, and Minister Elena Zalteva, head of a visiting Bulgarian delegation.

According to the memo, the two sides agreed to farther promote Vietnamese and Bulgarian cooperation in the production of consumer goods up to 1990 and the following years.

The Bulgarian delegation was received by Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Briefs

Soviet Aid in Coffee

In January, the Vietnam Coffee Joint Enterprise received 2,000 tonnes of equipment and materials delivered by two Soviet ships to serve coffee plantation projects in Vietnam. Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed a coffee plantation cooperation agreement on 3 August 1987 under which the Soviet Union will provide Vietnam with equipment to plant 30,000 hectares of coffee. The Vietnam Coffee Joint Enterprise has closely coordinated with the Customs Department and the port of Nha Trang to transfer this equipment and materials directly to its warehouse to prevent loss. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Feb 88 BK]

Australian Typhoon Aid

Hanoi, VNA Feb 27—The Australian Government on February 24 decided to grant emergency aid of \$250,000 Australian dollars to Vietnam to help overcome the

recent consequences of Typhoon Maury. The sum will be transferred to Vietnam through the World Food Program. [Text] *[Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 27 Feb 88 BK]*

Australia

Beazley Explains Regional Defense Policy

BK261414 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0803 GMT 26 Feb 88

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Australia's defense minister, Mr Kim Beazley, said today that Indonesia was welcome to take a more active role in the South Pacific region. In a wide-ranging address to foreign correspondents, Mr Beazley also answered criticism of Australia's military readiness at the time of the May military coup in Fiji. Our Pacific correspondent, Tony Melville, says the defense minister was promoting his statement in Parliament this week, calling for Australia to be more self-reliant.

[Begin recording] [Melville] Speaking to the Foreign Correspondents Association, Mr Beazley said that the concept of Australia as a regional police force was ridiculous. He said we had a lot to gain from good close military arrangements from countries in our region but he said Australians should realize it is not up to them to tell their neighbors what to do.

[Beazley] We have to recognize—and this is again, given our history, hard for Australians to do—that we do not actually call the shots in these countries. So when a development occurs in these countries that we do not like, the Australia Government is not to blame. But the notion that the Australian Government could determine the political outcome in any of these countries is simply absurd. But nevertheless, when one looks at commentary—from time to time as one has seen in the recent pieces of turmoil in the South Pacific more than Southeast Asia—I could have the view that the Australian prime minister had simply declared another (?way) then the problem would have been solved. That is not the way of the world for us any more. The notions of us being regional policeman are really out the window.

[Melville] The commentaries Mr Beazley was concerned with included criticism of Australia's readiness to deal with the Fiji coup. He flatly rejected that claim saying Australia was in fact too ready at the time.

[Beazley] In the public at the time the comment was all about incapacities of the Australian defense forces. In my office at the time, Hugh [not further identified] and myself and others were scratching our heads having totally rejected any idea of military intervention. How did we convey what we were doing in Fiji as nonthreatening knowing that even though there was total ignorance in Australia's media about the capabilities of the Australian Armed Forces. There was total knowledge in the Fijian military leadership about the capabilities of the Australian Armed Forces, having 7 warships sitting 20 miles off their coast, a rapid deployment force of 3,000 sitting in Townsville, a parachute battalion sitting in Sydney and even a reserve commando battalion—a

combination of which readily deployable dwarfs the size of Fijians plus the "Tobruk" capable of carrying 20 or 30 tanks on its way to Apia totally innocently, but headed directly at Fiji. How did I convey to the Fijians the message that the invasion was not on the way. It was a very difficult exercise.

[Melville] On the question of Indonesia, the defense minister saw advantages in the Indonesians becoming more involved in the South Pacific region.

[Beazley] I welcome Indonesian interests in the South Pacific. I think it is very important for the Indonesians to have that interest both from our point of view and also from the point of view of their own management of relations with Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guinea is now a major player in the South Pacific region and you can see that in many many elements of their diplomacy; such as being the guiding light behind this Spearhead Group thing—the Melanesian organization. They share borders with Papua New Guinea and understanding where Papua New Guinea is coming from in the South Pacific, I think, is important to Indonesian (?policymakers). We would not wish to see ourselves in a position where we were discouraging Indonesian involvement in the area. If the Indonesians choose to look South and East instead of their traditional preoccupations both with themselves and northerly, I don't think that is to our disadvantage.

[Melville] Mr Beazley's basic task today was to promote his ministry's latest position on Australia's defense arrangements given in an address to Parliament on Tuesday. Its aim is to ensure that Australia has a more mature and independent approach to defense.

[Beazley] I do believe for us that now is exactly the right time to move, and that is a product of several factors. The first is we are sufficiently engaged [changes thought] disengaged now from our old fifties and sixties image of dependency. I do not mean by that that we are walking away from the United States alliance or our general commitment to Western interests. We are not, and we do not intend to act in our area in a way that is any way inimical to Western interests. I want to make that quite clear, [words indistinct] we do carry with us a degree of baggage and we expect people will relate to us, at least to some degree, by how they calculate that baggage whether it would be in their interest not to carry. We desire to carry it and are happy to carry it. But the point is, perhaps because of, or even mainly because of the lower level of our traditional allied interest in the area, we are now in a position, particularly after that defense policy has been announced, [words indistinct] capable to relate to neighborhood as a largely independent entity ourselves. [end recording]

Views U.S. Role in Pacific

BK26000 Hong Kong AFP in English 0740 GMT
26 Feb 88

[Text] Sydney, Feb 26 (AFP)—Australian Defence Minister Kim Beazley said Friday he did not see the United States as a potential partner in Southeast Asia's Five

Power Defence Arrangements (FPDA), even if the Americans ever had to quit their big bases in the Philippines.

Mr. Beazley told the Foreign Correspondents' Association of Australia that any extension of the FPDA to include the United States would be largely up to Malaysia and Singapore.

Under the 1971 arrangements, Australia, Britain and New Zealand cooperate to support the security of the two Southeast Asian neighbours.

On possible scenarios should the United States be forced to quit its Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Station in the Philippines, Mr. Beazley said he believed this would lead to an almost total U.S. pullout from Southeast Asia.

Ruling out Australia as an alternative for the American bases, he said the United States would not want to replicate Clark or Subic Bay within the region and would rebase in the North Pacific.

In a wide-ranging address focusing on his defence statement to Parliament earlier this week, Mr. Beazley stressed that the withdrawal of Australia's Mirage squadron from Butterworth in Malaysia would not weaken the FPDA.

"This essentially is not a policy decision but a technical one in that the commitment to the five power defence arrangements remains real," he said.

He said Australia's new FA-18 jet fighters were "light years apart in capability" from the ageing Mirages they are replacing.

They also were far more expensive to maintain, with over 200 million dollars (143 million U.S.) spent to create repair facilities at the Williamstown and Tindal bases in Australia.

"You don't make those sort of defence expenditures outside the country," he said, but pointed out that the FA-18s were more deployable than the Mirages and could reach Southeast Asia in under five hours.

Mr. Beazley noted that Australia was leaving a company of soldiers and over 100 permanent ground staff at Butterworth, and would continue to deploy Orion PC3 aircraft as well as FA-18s and the swing-wing F-111s during the year.

"In addition we have decided to reintroduce the rotation of Australian warships through Malaysia and Singapore, largely because of the decision to shift the navy to Western Australia."

On defence links with the United States, Mr. Beazley said Australia still considered the ANZUS alliance of great importance, and hoped that it would be extended to again take in New Zealand—excluded by Washington because of its ban on nuclear warships.

Referring briefly to this week's visit by French Defence Minister Andre Giraud, which ended a year-long freeze with Canberra, Mr. Beazley said France and Australia were the only countries with a significant military projection in the South Pacific "and we don't expect that to change."

Describing the talks as "useful," he said that the subject of recent French military overtures to Fiji and arms sales had cropped up only as a side issue.

He said Australia had assured Mr. Giraud it did not regard France's presence in the Pacific as inimical, even if points of contention remained on New Caledonia and nuclear testing at Mururoa.

Mr. Beazley noted that Indonesia also was showing more interest in the South Pacific, but doubted this would be followed by a military presence.

In any case Australia had no objections, since it had no notions of adopting the role of a regional policeman, he said.

Fiji

Troops Guard Indian Settlement After Riot
BK290944 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 29 Feb 88

[Text] Security forces in Fiji are guarding an Indian settlement following an outbreak of violence between Fijians and Indians in the south of the main island of Viti Levu. At least 40 armed soldiers and numbers of police were sent to the settlement near the town of Sigatoka after a riot by Fijians from the nearby village of (Ganga Kuai).

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that the riots erupted after a Fijian was allegedly knived to death during a quarrel with some Indians over land ownership.

A police spokesman said the Fijians had burned houses and vehicles in the Indian settlement. He described the situation as volatile, but under control, and said police were talking to those involved.

French Polynesia

Opposition Leader Flosse Calls for Elections *BK280900 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 28 Feb 88*

[Text] Papeete, French Polynesia, Feb 28 (AFP)—French Secretary of State for Pacific Affairs Gaston Flosse has called for the dissolution of parliament here and fresh elections "so that the Polynesians can indicate their choice."

Speaking to the right-wing Tahoeraa Huiraatira (Rally for the People) Party, which met Friday and Saturday, Mr Flosse said elections were "the only acceptable and appropriate solution to restore order to the political chaos into which the territory has been plunged since December 1987."

Mr Flosse was toppled from the presidency December 1 by an opposition movement led by Alexandre Leontiff, who belongs to French Premier Jacques Chirac's right-wing Rally for the Republic (RPR) Party.

Mr Leontiff formed a new government December 11 with a 28-member majority in the 41-seat parliament.

Mr Flosse, who is the leader of Tahoeraa, said the current majority lacked the legitimacy of being popularly elected. Nor he said did it have successful economic policies and social order.

The change demanded by Mr Leontieff "has done nothing" for French Polynesia and the expected revival of business confidence has not taken place, he added.

Referring to "the particularly ignoble and violent press campaign" conducted against him by pro-independence activists for the last two years, Mr Flosse said: "It was not only my person that they attacked, but also Jacques Chirac himself."

He recalled last year's unrest, strikes, road and port blockages, riots and the destruction of a part of the town of Papeete, and asked, "by what means did the instigators of these events, who moreover are back here now—in the territorial government or in ministerial cabinets—agitate to arrive at their ends?"

"By lies, cunning and provocation," he replied. Riots broke out in October after security forces attempted to end a blockade of Papeete Port by striking dockers who were demanding extra manpower for the servicing of France's nearby nuclear test site at Mururoa Atoll.

New Zealand

Minister Admits 'Mistake' in Khomeyni Remarks *BK291338 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 18 Feb 88 p 1*

[Text] The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Moyle, yesterday agreed he had made a mistake by emphatically denying he had called the Ayatollah Khomeyni "charismatic and influential."

Mr Moyle's embarrassing retraction accompanied the release of a transcript of a press conference held last Friday, which showed he had clearly given such a description of the Iranian leader.

It was the latest step in a diplomatic tangle that has seen the minister get offside with the American Ambassador, Mr Paul Cleveland, and Amnesty International.

The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, has also distanced himself from comments Mr Moyle made about the Iranian regime.

The minister's troubles began after he spoke to the press at Auckland Airport when he returned from trade talks in Iran.

During the press conference, he called the Ayatollah Khomeyni a "tremendously charismatic and influential figure."

However, when this was raised in a newspaper report later, he denied he had ever mentioned the Ayatollah.

The transcript of the press conference, which Mr Moyle tabled in Parliament yesterday, showed otherwise.

A spokesman for the minister said Mr Moyle freely acknowledged he had made a mistake, although he had no recollection of having mentioned Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The spokesman said the description could in no way be construed as a defence of the Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Mr Moyle had already run into flak from Mr Cleveland over reports that he had called Iran a democratic country.

Mr Moyle reiterated that he had been talking about a "democratic government."

But Mr Lange yesterday said neither position represented the Government's view.

"The Government has never viewed its relationship with Iran by the state, or otherwise, of democratic institutions in either country of Government," he told Parliament.

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DATE FILMED

1 March 1988

